

密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXII

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1922

NUMBER 13

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII SHANGHAI CHINA,
BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton) (Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE
CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN
IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND
FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY
ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN,
CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY
1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs.....	437
Special Articles	
China's Present Serious Financial Situation	
..... Hollington K. Tong	439
"Szechuan for the Szechuanese"	Roy C. Bennett 444
Tientsin-Pukow R.R. to Have Best Passenger Service in Asia	448
Who's Who in China	W. H. C. 450
Men and Events	459
News from Central China	460
The Week in the Far East.....	464
General News Summary	468
New Books and Publications	
The Practice of Journalism.....	Maurice E. Votaw 473
What the Ships Carry between America and China.....	474
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Com- merce of China.....	475
The United States Court for China	476

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTION OR ADVERTISING
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD
VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN
SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN
THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES U. S. DOMESTIC
MONEY ORDERS MAY BE USED FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

AMERICAN OFFICE

WORLD WIDE ADVERTISING CORPORATION

1 West 34th Street, New York City

Telephone: Fitz Roy 5111 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzern, N. Y.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may
be placed through the New York Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

CHINA WILL RECEIVE about \$45,000,000 in increased customs revenues as a result of the revisions authorized at the Washington Conference, according to an estimate published in the *Peking Daily News* of November 9 and evidently compiled by officials of the Chinese government. The items covered in the foregoing figure include \$17,000,000 as a result of the application of the "effective 5 percent;" \$27,000,000 from the 2½ percent surtax and \$2,167,000 from the 2½ percent additional tax on luxuries. Neither of the last two items can, however, be realized until the Special Tariff Conference which was authorized at Washington meets in China and that all-important gathering is being held up by the delay of France and Italy in ratifying the treaties. China received in round numbers (silver) \$81,000,000 in the form of customs revenues in 1921 which is apparently the basis for the above figures.

COMPETENT foreigners in Shanghai claim that China will do well to receive \$25,000,000 in increased revenues as a result of the revisions of the Chinese customs effected at Washington but whether the increase is twenty millions or forty millions, certain foreign interests with unsecured or poorly secured loans and other obligations have been looking longingly at this customs increase in the hope of using it to cover their defaulted obligations. It was reported upon pretty good authority in October that certain British and Japanese creditors of the Chinese government had already negotiated private deals with certain officials at Peking whereby their obligations were to be given preference over American loans and advances to China of approximately \$60,000,000 of which amount about \$40,000,000 is in default. Although the authority which we quote is usually accurate in his information, we do not believe that either the British or Japanese governments would countenance an action on the part of their nationals which if true would come very near to being an act of bad faith toward America, which country acted as the host at the Washington Conference. That any Chinese official would connive in such a dispicable and underhand deal in view of the general benefits and help that China received from America at the Washington Conference, is totally unbelievable. Therefore, we cast the whole thing aside as only another of the countless rumors constantly in circulation out here, and designed to create bad feeling among the various nationals interested in the commerce of this part of the world.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears an article by Mr. Hollington K. Tong dealing with the present financial situation of the central government. Mr. Tong's article is based upon an extensive report of China's finances which is soon to be made public by Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance. According to Dr. Lo's figures, China's national debt now amounts to \$1,906,000,000 or roughly \$5 per capita of China's 400,000,000 population. A great deal of this debt is either unsecured or improperly secured and a great deal of it is either in actual or technical default. Also it should be stated that the debt figures quoted above do not include unpaid claims against the Chinese government for losses incurred by foreign and Chinese firms and missionary organizations as a result of internal fighting or lootings by bandits and rebellious soldiery. Companies like the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco companies which do a national business in China must have enormous claims against the Chinese government under this heading. Outside of increased revenues that would come as a result of national unification and a settlement of the problem of a division of national and provincial revenues, the only other place to get increased revenues for protecting defaulted loans and advances is in the increased revenues flowing from a revision upward of the customs provided at the Washington Conference and referred to in the opening paragraph of this discussion. No one, of course has any knowledge of the policy of the American government in respect to the coming special tariff conference which will meet in China to arrange for the assessment of the 2½ percent surtax. President Harding has not yet appointed the members of the American Delegation, but it may be safely assumed right now that the government of the United States will not recognize the validity of any prior hypothecation of surplus customs revenues that may be agreed to privately by Chinese government officials and representatives of certain foreign interests holding defaulted obligations. Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce appointed several weeks ago a special committee of American business men to cooperate with the Department of Commerce in the preparation of data regarding the Chinese financial situation with special reference to the defaults upon American obligations. Needless to say this committee will have a definite plan and program ready for the special tariff commission when President Harding appoints same. As to policy, it may also safely be assumed that the American Delegation will agree to no plan that is not absolutely fair and above board and equitable to all interests—China of course included—and it should also be noted here that the Chinese bankers themselves hold millions of domestic government bonds now in default. Any attempt on the part of special interests to obtain priority of treatment through secret deals detrimental to the interests of other nations interested in this forthcoming conference are quite likely to prejudice their own positions when the conference actually starts to work.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the subscribers to the Harvard University Economic Research service in Boston the subject of prices during the next ten years was discussed by Professor C. J. Bullock. Professor Bullock, basing his predictions on probable supplies of gold and other factors presented the conclusion that during the next ten years no great change from the present price level in gold using countries is to be expected. He believed that there would be little if any further fall

in prices. With regard to the attempts of certain authorities in the various countries of Europe to go back to a hard money basis he expressed the opinion that any attempts to bring back the gold standard in Europe must be slow and ought to be slow if suffering is to be avoided and further disturbance of commerce. The views of Harvard professors do not always pan out according to schedule in actual practice but it is at least interesting for business men to know that the Harvard Bureau of Economic Research does not believe that there will be a fall in prices in gold using countries in the next ten years.

ON THE UPPER YANGTZE foreign prestige has suffered as a result of the alleged sale of flags to Chinese companies willing to pay the price for the foreign protection following the flag. This applies chiefly to Chinese-owned steamships flying the French flag, and according to common report, under French charter. The upper Yangtze river, which means especially the Gorges, has been a hotbed for trouble because of Szechuan's political chaos and also on account of the unfriendly attitude of the junk men toward steamers, which they consider as their powerful and dangerous competitors. Szechuan is independent of Peking, and the people of the province generally resent interference by Peking authorities or any other power or agent outside of Szechuan. The militarists of the province, who rule, are unable to guarantee the safety of commerce. Therefore, some Chinese have resorted to foreign registry of their ships because foreign powers have gunboats on the river to protect the interests of their nationals. This plan has put the French flag, doubtless without the knowledge of the French authorities, on ships whose French connections consists principally, if not wholly, of the flag they fly, the nationality of the captain, the privilege of calling upon French gunboats for protection, and the remittances they make for this protection. Chinese recognize the camouflage of this procedure and disapprove it. Their frown of disapproval is directed not merely at the French but at that whole class of individuals, organizations and interests known as "foreign." Foreign prestige in general must suffer. Chinese resort to such use of a foreign flag only because their own flag will not serve their purpose for the time being.

FOREIGN gunboats are on the river to protect foreign life principally and foreign property also. The foreign ships have a perfect right there and are entitled to reasonable protection, which is something the Chinese government, central or provincial, is not able to give them. Under the circumstances the presence of the gunboats is justified. American citizens and American ships need and deserve protection. British life and property need and deserve the protection of British gunboats, French life and property must be protected, but it should not be expected that these gunboats will offer protection to whomsoever pays the price. This is selling the nationality of commerce at a rather low price. Commerce has its nationality as does an individual or a corporation. When the nationality of commerce is sold the protectors of the flag of that nationality (in this case French gunboats) become hired armed forces or police agencies. One should not expect the services of our armies or navies to be purchaseable for a monetary consideration. The thing behind an army or navy, or any branch or division thereof, is above monetary consideration: it is principle and right. Foreign interests are

engaged in a struggle for a footing on the Upper Yangtze. They have a perfect right there, and the flags which fly on the foreign ships there are entitled to respect, a respect which the governments whose flags they are, can and should demand. Every factor bearing on the respect of these flags should be seriously considered and every thing tending to lower the prestige of these flags religiously avoided.

Present Attitude of the Chinese Students of Nanking toward Christianity

EDITOR, *The Weekly Review* :—

Since the Anti-Christian Movement which created a momentary excitement among the non-Christian Chinese students of Nanking, there has developed a complete lull on the part of its self-important agitators and, on the whole, this unreasonable movement has gradually died down of its own accord.

Unquestionably, at the very start, the anti-Christianists conducted a good deal of propaganda work either in the way of public lectures or lengthy articles containing carping criticisms against the Christians and their churches, thereby condemning Christianity as a religion fraught with foreign superstitions and directly detrimental to the scientific development of China.

It is fortunate to relate, however, that during recent months, the non-Christian students' attitude toward Christianity has not been so aggressive as it was during the Christian Students' Conference at Peking last year, when the excitement seemed to be at its height. On the contrary, there have been more non-Christian students of the National Southeastern University, Teachers' College, and their affiliated institutions, who have voluntarily enlisted themselves as students of the Bible classes that are being conducted at the local churches, than ever before. Besides, a large number of others have expressed their intention to study the Holy Bible under foreign missionaries.

So far as the writer's personal opinion goes, the motives of these students who have thus voluntarily joined the Bible classes have been somehow varied. Perhaps some of them have really wanted to make a serious study of the Holy Bible with the view of grasping the vital principles of Christianity; but this class of students forms only the minority. As regards the majority of them, they have entered the Bible classes with the ulterior motive of brushing up in the English language and literature which have been very popular and influential in governmental institutions in the last few decades.

There was one peculiarity which was worthy of note in connection with the late anti-Christian movement. It was this—while the boy students were bustling about giving public lectures and writing lengthy articles, denouncing Christianity as superstitious and unscientific, their sister students did not join hands with them in this movement.

Up to the present moment, nothing further has been heard of the anti-Christianists. Consequently, in all probability the anti-Christian Movement has not borne any serious and detrimental effects on the onward progress of the works of our foreign missionary friends and colleagues in this vicinity.

V. P. Ting

Nanking, China, November 17, 1922.

China's Present Serious Financial Situation *

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE total indebtedness of the Chinese government, as it stood at the end of September 1922, was in round numbers \$1,906,000,000 or less than \$5 per capita of the Chinese population. The figure is official, given by the Ministry of Finance in a carefully prepared statement which will soon be issued for public information. The per capita debt of China is the smallest of all the nations and if the ambitions of the powerful militarists can be successfully curbed, it can be paid off without considerable difficulty.

An analysis of the statement of the Finance Ministry accompanying the Twelfth Year Budget, besides showing the total indebtedness of the Chinese government to be the smallest of any foreign country, is full of interests in many other respects. The statement contains information, a mastery of which should enable one to have a clear grasp of Chinese national finance. Never has such a comprehensive account of China's national receipts and expenditures, at least since the foundation of the Republic twelve years ago, been given out, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance, under whose supervision it has been prepared, should be given full credit for it.

Outstanding facts in the statement may be here summarized to save time for those who are too busy to be able to make a detailed study of the tables. The domestic loans as they stood two months ago were \$208,400,000 with security, and \$249,000,000 without security, and the foreign loans amounted to \$1,029,000,000 secured and \$240,000,000 unsecured, making a total of \$1,726,000,000. The combined Chinese and foreign debts unsecured, the repayment of which is now due, amount to \$480,000,000. The task of the government to provide funds for their redemption is not an easy one. The unpaid military and civil expenses have been accumulated to the sum of \$180,000,000, and it is next to impossibility to meet both obligations even partially at the present.

Against this national indebtedness which appears huge in Chinese eyes but to Americans or Europeans who are accustomed to dealing with the matter of ten figures especially since the European War it means nothing. The government can count as its monthly income a little over two hundred thousand dollars. Between January and September 1922, it received, to be exact, altogether \$2,087,105 or \$231,000 per month. The money came from the mining, stamp, wine and tobacco and income taxes, and it may be noted that not a cent was received from the custom or salt surplus, which long have been earmarked for other purposes. Leaving alone for the moment the question of paying off the heavy indebtedness, the monthly income of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars is far from sufficient to meet the current expenses to maintain a semblance of government and feed a million and a half soldiers.

The monthly current expenses of the Chinese government are \$9,200,000 according to the latest budget, and if strenuous efforts are made to reduce them to say \$4,000,000, Minister Lo still finds it hard to raise the deficit. There is no wonder that having no axe to grind himself, Dr. Lo is ever ready to leave the Ministry if the least dissatisfaction with his administration is shown. It is no longer a Ministry of Finance over which he presides as its chief, but it is a Ministry of Loans with which he concerns him-

* Further statistical tables too long for publication in this issue will appear in later issues of the *Weekly Review*.

self. What else can he do except borrow money right and left to meet one demand after another for money.

With the government's financial credit gone entirely at home and partially abroad, even to conduct a Ministry of Loans successfully is an impossible task. Whenever the government is on the money market for loans, the market instantly becomes tight. In such circumstances no one cares to be Minister of Finance unless he has private interests to further. Can the governmental credit be restored? This rests entirely with the military leaders. The Chinese people have money, and if they can be made to have confidence in the promises of their rulers, ready cash to any amount, and even to the extent of paying off the national debt of China at one time might be forthcoming.

The statement for the Twelfth Year Budget which Minister Lo has prepared contains his financial policy, which is simple and straightforward. Only two points are raised therein. Firstly, can the different provinces and the special administrative areas conscientiously support the government by remitting to Peking from now on its revenue without detention and their own quota which they used to send before 1916? If they can do so, everything will be well. And the government will hold itself responsible for the payment of expenses to the troops directly under its control, the metropolitan soldiers and police and the central administrative organizations. Secondly, if they cannot do it, will they agree to the further reduction of the number of soldiers and the provincial support of them while the government will at the same time further reduce the metropolitan military and police expenses and assume responsibility for their payment?

It is feared that neither of the alternatives will be carried out. The Central government is too weak to enforce its order which seldom receives attention outside of the Peking City Wall. Minister Lo's statement giving the Twelfth Year Budget, a summary of the financial situation of China, and a policy for the temporary amelioration of the national finances, is admirable in itself, but if he intends to achieve something through it he is likely to be disappointed. The rulers of the provinces, like the Fendal lords of old, are not prepared to give up the game of making hay and accumulating a huge fortune while the sun shines though dimly.

The following is a translation of the Twelfth Year Budget and Minister Lo's statement which the writer believes will eventually be pigeon-holed by government officials as they have pigeon-holed many another important document in the past:

TABLE A.

Details of the monthly military and police expenditure of the Central government at it stood on October 15th, 1922.

Items	Monthly Amounts
1 Ninth Division	\$121,829
2 Thirteenth Division	123,506
3 Gendarmes	94,000
4 Metropolitan Police	188,680
5 Paoan Police	12,500
6 Metropolitan Garrison	18,289
7 Detective Force	7,960
8 Body-guard Brigade	32,942
9 Patrol Force	50,000
10 Inside City Patrol Force	14,383

A. Total of the monthly expenses for the metropolitan troops and police \$664,089

1 First Division	\$131,915
2 Second Division	126,235
3 Third Division	126,625
4 Fourth Division	117,137
5 Sixth Division	138,549.50
6 Seventh Division	126,712
7 Eighth Division	109,898

8 Tenth Division	119,798
*9 Eleventh Division	61,745
10 Twelfth Division	115,397
11 Twentieth Division	128,569
12 First Mixed Brigade	40,787.16
13 Second Mixed Brigade	51,256
14 Fourth Mixed Brigade	38,400
15 Fourteenth Division	75,000
16 Thirteenth Mixed Brigade	42,591
17 Authorized amount for the former Fourteenth Mixed Brigade receivable by the Second Division in Fukien	57,324.66
18 Seventeenth Mixed Brigade	39,165
19 Eighteenth Mixed Brigade	40,014
20 Twentieth Mixed Brigade	35,697
21 Twenty-first " "	45,666.25
22 Twenty-fourth " "	51,717
23 First and Second Reserve brigades of the Seventh Division	69,112
24 Second Cavalry Brigade	28,085
25 Charhar Mixed Brigade	30,084
26 Suiyuan First Mixed Regiment	24,261
27 Reserve Regiment of the Fourth Division	18,490
28 Reserve Regiment of the Tenth Division	20,460
29 Newly organized Second Mixed Regiment	16,609
30 Troops under the Defence Commissioner of Eastern Charhar	13,686
31 Troops under the Defence Commissioner of Western Charhar	8,492
32 Patrol Battalion of Charhar	23,589
33 Six Battalions of infantry and Cavalry in Ninghsia, Kansu	10,897
34 Fourth Branch Battalion of Western Suiyuan	3,800
35 Cavalry Squadron in Tumata	2,754
36 Mountain Gun Battery of Jehol	1,822
37 Patrol Force in Honan	31,913.33
38 Bodyguards of the Ministry of War	12,632
39 Wireless Company	2,928
40 Bodyguards to the Living Buddha	1,333
41 Headquarters of Metropolitan Constabulary Guards	7,519
42 Constabulary Guard Battalion in the vicinity of Peking	4,606
43 Bodyguard battalion of the former troop training Headquarters	7,068
44 Fire brigade in the President's Office	736
45 Secret Service in the vicinity of Peking	2,930
46 Metropolitan Superintendent of soldiers and police	3,346
47 Left and right wings for cattle raising	1,497
48 Ranch in Charhar	9,252
49 Audit Department for accounts of the Ministries of War and Navy	9,632
50 Investigation Office attached to the high martial court	222
51 War Ministry's Prison	2,085
52 Arms Depot at Paoting	5,951
53 Arms Depot at San Chia Ti	1,475
54 Arms Depot in Peking	771
55 Ammunition Store	1,021
56 Gun and Rifle Range at Chang Sin Tien	103
57 Military Rice Depots	5,374
58 Factory for Sanitary materials	2,489
59 Printing Office	1,665
60 Martial Court	3,279
61 Academy for Cavalry	5,000
62 Commissary School	9,524
63 Veterinary School	6,514
64 Army Medical School	13,591
65 School for Gens d'armrie	3,720
66 Army College	78,096
67 Preparatory School	25,468
68 Halls for military lectures	32,838
69 Bureau for Compilation of military text books	15,592
70 Institute for Military Training	1,084
71 Arsenal at Shanghai	50,000
72 Arsenal at Kung Hsien	23,782
73 Arsenal at Techow	45,833.33
74 Arsenal at Hanyang	101,666
75 Educational Expenses for Students studying abroad	17,180
76 Telegraph Institute at Huku	6,207
77 Allowances for advisers and expectant officers	183,333
78 Miscellaneous uniforms, rice, medicine, engineering works, etc.	751,034.58
B. Total expenses incurred directly under the Ministry of War	\$ 3,582,630.49

*This division was created out of the sixteenth mixed Brigade. No report as to its new monthly expenses had been received and the figure here given was that for the brigade.

1 Twenty-third Division	186,137.50
*2 Twenty-fourth Division	186,137.50
3 Thirteenth Mixed Brigade	75,205
4 Fourteenth Mixed Brigade	75,205
5 Fifteenth Mixed Brigade	75,205
6 Sixteenth Mixed Brigade	75,205
7 Bodyguard Brigade	42,931
8 Three Battalions of Gens d'armie	18,838
9 Army Hospital	4,514.19

C. Total Expenses for Chihli Troops \$739,378.19

1 Anwu new troops	\$ 58,333.333
2 Yi Chun troops	170,380.46
3 Cavalry Regiment of Suiyuan	20,971.44
4 Independent patrol battalion of Charhar	2,794.69
5 Additional expenses for Patrol battalion	5,000
6 Two mixed Regiments of Suiyuan	21,313.80
7 Bodyguard of Kan Chu Erh wa ma (Living Buddha)	569.444

D. Total Expenses for other troops \$279,363.167

1 Office of Governor-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan	\$ 34,301
2 Office of Vice-Governor-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan	5,844
3 Office of Governor-General of Jehol, Charhar & Suiyuan	30,000

E. Total Expenses of officers of various Governors-General \$ 70,145

1 Officers directly under the Ministry of Navy	\$500,000
2 Commander-in-Chief for the river patrol in Kirin and Heilungkiang	20,000
3 Cruisers for water patrol in Kirin and Heilungkiang	30,000

F. Total naval expenses \$550,000

Monthly Grand Total of these six items \$5,885,606.32

TABLE B.

Details of monthly governmental expenses as they stood on October 15th, 1922.

Items	Monthly amount
1 Allowance and entertaining expenses for the President	\$100,000
2 Advisers	53,600
3 Orderly Department	\$ 14,474.21

*A. Total sum for the Presidential expenses \$168,074.21

1 Senate	141,931
2 House of Representatives	277,102
3 Constitution Drafting Committee	\$ 2,194

B. Total Parliamentary Expenses \$421,227

1 The Cabinet	71,927
2 Bureau of Statistics	11,985
3 Bureau of Legislation	18,716
4 Bureau of Appointments	11,638
5 Bureau of Publication	9,000
6 Bureau for Compilation of National History	3,434
7 Emigration Bureau	\$ 19,573

C. Total expenses of the Cabinet and its subsidiary offices \$146,273

*The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Divisions were organized from the First, Second and Third Brigades and the monthly appropriation for these three brigades was \$160,140. The new appropriations for the two divisions have not yet been decided by the Ministry of War.

*The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth mixed brigades were organized from the First, Second and Third reserve brigades. The original appropriation for these three brigades was \$128,643. The present expenses for the four mixed brigades, according to the budget, amount to \$300,820, but they have not yet been approved by the Ministry of War.

*Originally there was one battalion with a monthly expenditure of \$5,830. Since it has now been expanded into three battalions, the monthly expenses which have not yet been approved by the Ministry of War have been increased to \$17,838.

*Sums vary. This amount was based upon application for funds for September.

1 Board of Audit	44,367,334
2 Administrative Court	20,580
3 Bureau for the Compilation of the Ching History	13,984
4 Commission for the Correction of Civil Officials	2,313.30
5 Commission for the Correction of Judicial Officials	\$ 1,973.30

D. Total Expenses of the organization under the Central Government \$83,217.934

1 Deficit of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	30,000
2 Chinese Legations Abroad	224,463
3 Subsidy to Paris Correspondence	500
4 Fund for the Secretariat of the League of Nations	25,000
5 Commission for Post Washington Conference Affairs	\$ 3,000

E. Total expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and organizations under its control \$282,963

1 Ministry of the Interior	70,085
2 Government Hospital inside and outside Peking	5,870
3 Work Houses for the Poor	3,810
4 Museum	1,000
5 Directorate General for the Prevention of floods in the Eastern Metropolis	2,700
6 Police officers Training School	4,249.50
7 Prevention Bureau including Branch at Suiyuan	9,406
8 Bureau for Famine Relief Loans	1,819
9 Bureau for Lectures on local self-government	3,299

F. Total expenses of the Ministry of the Interior and its subsidiary organizations \$102,238.50

1 Ministry of Finance	136,381
2 Bureau for Financial Liquidation	5,000
3 Commission on National Finances	8,900
4 Board for Currency Reform	20,833.33
5 Public Loan Bureau	8,100
6 Bureau for the Establishment of Agricultural and Industrial Banks	\$ 1,600
7 Wine and Tobacco Administration. Associate Chief Inspector Williams' salary	\$ 3,750

G. Total expenses of the Ministry of Finance and its subsidiary organs \$184,564.33

*1 Ministry of War and salaries of officials assigned to the Ministry by the President's Office	\$87,033.38
2 Military, naval and aviation Delegates to the League of Nations	3,600
3 General Staff	55,020
4 Military College	11,666
5 Surveying School	7,307.83
6 Surveying Bureau	11,676.66
7 Bureau of Map-making	6,094.16
8 Military Attaches	\$ 5,000
9 Water and Land Survey offices	1,312.83
10 Military and Naval Students to Japan for study	2,495
11 Aviation Bureau and organizations under it	166,666.66
12 Chiang Chun Fu	\$91,205.44
(This estimate was based upon the June application for funds.)	

H. Total expenses of the Ministry of War and its subsidiary organs \$449,887.98

1 Ministry of Navy	\$ 67,363
2 Naval Attaches Abroad	5,360

I. Total Expenses of the Ministry of Navy and its subsidiary organs \$ 72,723

1 Ministry of Justice	\$ 34,533.33
2 Supreme Court	16,659.41
3 Law Codification Commission	15,800
4 Procuratorate General	7,744
5 High Procuratorate and High Court	11,501
6 District Procuratorate and Court	26,000
7 Various Prison Houses	29,058.66
8 Commission for Consideration of Extraterritoriality	3,500
9 Law Courts in the Three Eastern Provinces and the three Special Areas	30,000
10 Prisons in the Special Areas	\$ 20,000

J. Total expenses of the Ministry of Justice and its subsidiary organs \$194,796.41

*\$82,493.38 for the Ministry Proper and \$4,540 for officials assigned from the President's Office.

1 Ministry of Education	\$ 40,000
2 Peking Government University	65,104.25
3 Peking Law College	10,148.41
4 Peking Medical School	11,853.33
5 Peking Industry College	14,480.33
6 Peking Agriculture College	10,340
7 Peking High Normal College	37,276.66
8 Peking Normal School	6,683.33
9 Peking Normal School for Girls	17,351.83
10 Peking School of Fine Arts	4,931.66
11 Branch offices	16,389
12 Funds for Students studying Abroad	16,048
13 Subsidies to various insitutions	35,363.33
14 Subsidiary institutes	\$ 8,195

K. Total expenses of the Ministry of Education and its subsidiary organizations \$294,165.16

1 Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	\$ 61,666.67
2 Weights and Measures Factory	8,333.33
3 Bureau for the Examination of Weights and Measures	2,002.83
4 Agriculture and Forestry Institution	1,500
5 Government Exhibition Bazaar	792.66
6 Geological Survey Bureau	5,725
7 Observatory	840
8 Agricultural Experimental Stations	6,056.33
9 Cotton Experimental Stations	3,885
10 Forestry Experimental Stations	5,073.16
11 Animal Husbandry Experimental stations	\$ 3,843.33
12 National Conservancy Board	\$ 6,758

L. Total expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and its subsidiary organizations \$106,467.33

1 Association for the Supervision of the Railway in Vladivostok \$ 1,400

M. Total expenses of the Ministry of Communications \$ 1,400

1 Bureau for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs	24,435.30
2 Mongolian and Tibetan School	2,956.50
3 Mongolian and Tibetan Reception Halls	500.00
4 Allowance for Mongolian Princes (According to the 8th year Budget.)	56,098.16
5 Lamas expenses	10,952.91
6 Allowance for Prince Che-lin-songtsai	500.00
7 Allowance for Prince Tu-chuan of Outer Mongolia	1,000.00
8 Bureau for Rendition of Urga and Huktu	5,700
9 Commissioner in India	2,000
10 Transportation Station at Kalgan	1,227.75

N. Total expenses of the Bureau for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs and its subsidiary organizations \$105,370.63

1 Pensions to Imperial Family (Total Pensions being \$420,000)	\$ 200,000.00
2 Banners in the Capital	294,000.00
3 Banners at Mi Yun Hsien	3,836.00
4 Banners at East and West Mosolem	9,211.00
5 Pension to Lord Chu Yu Hsun	70.60

O. Total Pensions of the Imperial Family \$ 507,117.60

Grand Total for the Foregoing 15 Sections \$3,120,486.10

The total sums for the monthly military and police expenses as well as for the government expenses as mentioned in Tables A and B were over \$5,885,600 and \$3,120,400 respectively, making a total of \$9,006,000, which has since October 15th 1922 been increased to \$9,200,000. The minimum amount monthly needed after having reduced these expenses to their utmost would be \$4,000,000. On account of the detention by the provinces of tax collections, it would be impossible to have even a monthly income of \$4,000,000. Those who do not understand the real financial situation would still believe that there would be custom and salt surplus and the tax of the Peking Octroi available for the deficit. Let us see how much money would be available from these three sources by a comparative study of the following three tables:

TABLE A

The latest concise table concerning the surplus of the custom revenue for the Tenth Year of the Republic (1921).

Item	Balance
From the Maritime Customs	Taels 2,965,441.86
Such balance is carried forward to the account of the revenue for the following year appropriated to meet obligations of the national loans.	
From the Native Customs	Taels 202,695.32
Total	Taels 3,168,136.40

TABLE B.

The latest concise Salt Surplus Table (From October 1921 to the end of September 1922).

Salt Surplus Released	\$48,551,190
Salt Revenue detained by the provinces	\$22,858,362.67
(Salt revenue detained in Manchuria not here included)	
Special items defrayed with surplus	\$18,059,190
(The Cabinet however decided the sum available should be \$38,000,000)	
Payment of salt surplus by arrangement with the Ministry	
\$200,000 monthly from June 1922 for the redemption of exchange notes	
\$100,000 monthly from August 1922 for six months to redeem treasury notes to banks	
\$95,000 monthly as advance to Russo-Asiatic Bank	
\$9,500 monthly paid by the Banque L'Indo to Junior Republic and Nankai College	
\$530,000 monthly to the Yokohama Specie Bank for sinking fund of Tenth Year Loan	

TABLE C.

The latest concise table of the collections of the Peking Octroi

Yearly collections	\$2,240,000
Monthly expenses of the Octroi	\$30,000
Fund for monthly redemption of special treasury notes	100,000
Fund for the Middle and primary schools in Peking per month	35,000
Fund for the reform of judiciary in the Metropolitan Area per month	4,000
Fund for students in Japan per month	25,000 or \$195,000 per month

If any surplus occurs, it is always appropriated with the consent of the Ministry of Finance to other uses in advance.

The customs surplus as mentioned in Table A has been earmarked for capital and interest payment of national loans. The power to dispose of the money is absolutely in the hands of foreigners. The salt surplus has been earmarked for payment of foreign loans and for sinking fund of the Chinese bonds and treasury notes and the like. It is not possible to use it with liberty. Even should there be any surplus left, it would long be earmarked for other uses. Owing to the detention by the provinces of the customs and salt revenues it is feared that a day may come when no surplus at all would be available. The collections of the Peking Octroi do not amount to much and have been already pledged for the redemption of treasury notes and other uses. There is no hope that further surplus would accrue therefrom. As to the other taxes, their remittance to Peking has been stopped since 1917 with the exception of the mining tax, the stamp tax, the wine and tobacco tax, profits from the government property and the income tax, some of which are being partially detained by the provinces. The actual amounts received from these sources by the Central government are tabulated below:

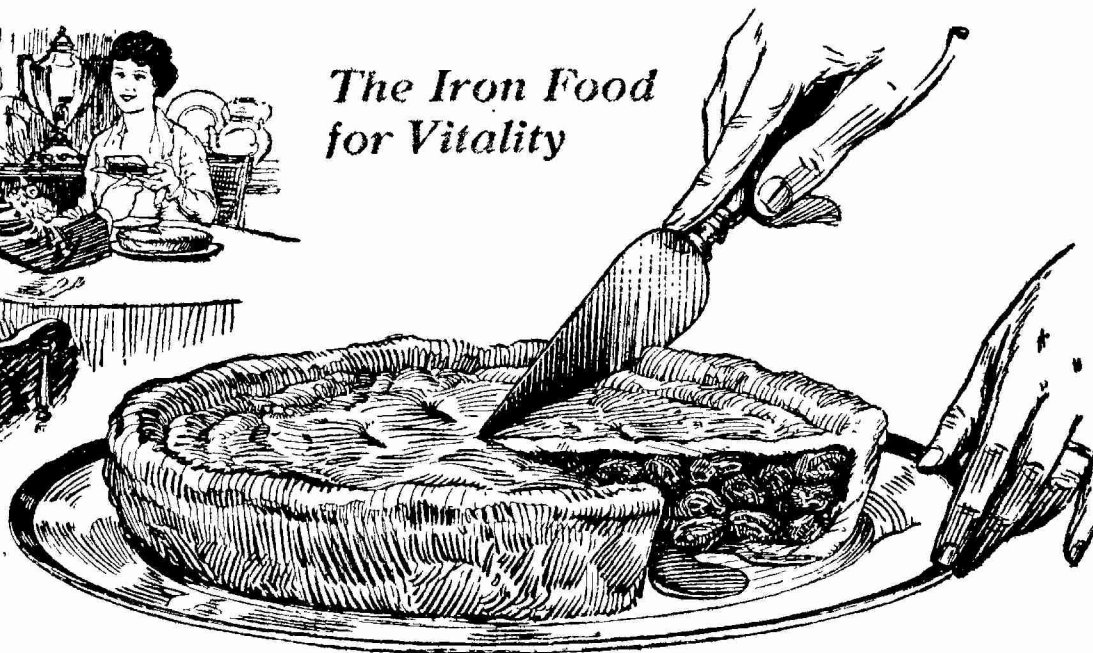
Names of taxes	Amounts actually received by the Central Government
Mining Tax	\$191,875
Stamp Tax	570,336.82
During the last three years the average amount of stamps sold yearly in China was \$3,000,000.	
Wine and tobacco tax	\$1,312,102.92
The actual amount yearly collected is more than \$13,012,200	
Profits from the government property	\$2,478.91
According to the collection from this source for the Tenth Year it was more than \$805,300. After the deduction of money for famine relief, the amount remitted to the Ministry was more than \$447,500.	
Income Tax	\$10,311.69
Total	\$2,084,105.36

The funds remitted to Peking by the different provinces and the special areas between January and September 1922 as standing in the foregoing tables were more than \$2,087,000 or \$231,000 per month. Against this, the monthly expenditures of the Central government, according to the budget, is more than \$9,000,000. Thus there is a deficit of more than \$8,000,000. Even if the monthly expenditures of



The Iron Food for Vitality

You need it—
"The Iron Food for Vitality"



Iron and Energy

Real Raisin Pie

2 cups Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins
2 cups water
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon corn starch
1 teaspoon sugar

Wash the raisins, put in saucepan with 1 cup cold water and bring slowly to a boil. Add sugar, salt and corn starch, which has been mixed with 1 cup cold water. Boil 3 minutes; add lemon juice. Pour in pie tin which has been lined with crust, while hot cover; brush top with cold milk and bake in moderate oven until brown.

Stewed Raisins

Cover Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins with cold water and add a slice of lemon or orange. Place on fire; bring to a boil and allow to simmer for one hour. Sugar may be added but is not necessary, as Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins contain 75 percent natural fruit sugar.

All measurements for these recipes are level.

*Take them in a pie that you will crave
because of its luscious flavor*

When made correctly Raisin Pie rules in its own right as the Pie Supreme—the favorite food-dessert.

Do you use a recipe like this one—have you ever tasted raisin pie made exactly in this way?

If not, you do not know real raisin pie—the flavory, energy producing dessert that furnishes the blood with food-iron and keeps vitality up to par.

You need but a small bit of iron daily but that need is vital.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Use Sun-Maid Raisins, made from California's finest table grapes—American raisins, processed and packed immaculately in a great modern California plant.

Seeded (seeds removed); Seedless (grown

without seeds); Clusters (on the stem). Also a fine, ever-ready dessert.

Raisins are cheaper by 30 per cent than formerly—see that you get plenty in your foods.

Delicious raisin pie and raisin bread are sold by bake shops and groceries everywhere. Buy of them to save baking at home. *Real* raisin pie is made with *lots of raisins*. Insist on it. First-class bakers do not stint.

Mail the coupon for free book of tested recipes which describes 100 attractive ways to serve



Cut This Out and Send It

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

Please send me copy of your free book
"Sun-Maid Recipes."

Name

Street

City

the Central government were reduced to \$4,000,000, there will still be a deficit of \$3,700,000. This is a matter requiring careful attention. Besides preparing a detailed list of domestic and foreign loans which is now being printed for distribution, the Ministry of Finance gives below a summary of these debts:—

Classifications	Loans secured	Loans unsecured	Total
Domestic Loans	\$208,400,000	\$249,000,000	
Excluding 10th Year Loan		Including 10th year loan and interest and capital payment in arrears	\$457,000,000
Foreign Loans	\$1,029,000,000	\$240,000,000	
		Including interest payment in arrears	\$1,269,000,000
Total	\$1,237,000,000	\$489,000,000	\$1,726,000,000

The following is a gist of Minister Lo's statement:

"The foregoing tables show the total indebtedness of China to be more than \$1,720,000,000 including \$480,000,000 without security, all of which are now due for payment, but the government has no where-withal for their repayment. Recently rumours have been circulated of the intention of certain foreign nations to readjust China's finances and since this would compromise China's sovereign rights it would have a far-reaching political effect. In addition, the unpaid military expenses which have accumulated of recent years have amounted to \$180,000,000. It is necessary to devise means for the solution of the financial problem. The tables giving receipts and expenditures show the hopelessness of the government's financial situation. Even if all the provinces co-operate with the government in facing the problem the task is by no means a small one. Unfortunately the government in tackling the question does not have the support of the provinces which are unexpectedly pressing for the payment of arrears due to them and trying to increase the expenditure at the same time.

"As a temporary measure the Twelfth Year budget is compiled to determine the receipts and expenditures. But there are two questions which should first be solved. Firstly, can the provinces and the special area remit to Peking the government's collections and their regular quota according to the precedent set before the Fifth Year of the Republic? If this can be done, the Central government will hold itself responsible for the expenses of the troops directly under its control, the expenses of the metropolitan troops and police, and the expenses of the highest administrative organs in accordance with the previous estimates, and these expenses are to be included in the budget for payment. The Prime Minister should request the President to issue orders instructing the provincial authorities to carry out the arrangement.

"Secondly, if the various provinces and the Special Areas cannot attend to these two remittances regularly, the inability to pay the huge indebtedness will have a serious consequence and is certain to affect the question of the increase of tariff. When the tariff to be revised upward to the rate of 12 percent *ad valorem* is considered next year, there will be difficulty to secure the new rate passed. In view of this, it is proposed to reduce the general military expenses. Expenses of the troops and police in the Metropolis and for the government should further be reduced and these the government should assume responsibility to pay. With regard to the troops stationed in the provinces the Ministry of War should reduce their number considerably, and arrange for their support by the provinces. If it is absolutely necessary that some troops should be supported by the Central government, their number should be reduced to the minimum.

"As a condition, all the customs and salt revenue, the wine and tobacco tax, the stamp, mining, income and Tientsin-Pukow railway goods taxes and other collections properly belonging to the government should be completely remitted to Peking and must not be detained. Otherwise the government has to incur expenditures on the one hand, but on the other hand it receives no income; not only will it be unable to repay foreign and domestic loans, but it will also be unable to provide funds for the maintenance of the Metropolitan soldiers and police and of the government organizations. The result will be insolvency. The measures here proposed to save the situation are temporary and should be quickly adopted. For the fundamental solution of the financial problem, it will have to wait for the completion of the constitution making, and the restoration of political tranquility. In short, the financial problem of the Central government has a close bearing upon the very existence of China as a nation. If the provinces have the same feeling on the question and offer their co-operation, the Central government should likewise do its best in carrying out the policy of retrenchment."

Peking, November, 1922.

"Szechuan for the Szechuanese"

BY ROY C. BENNETT

(Special Correspondent for the Weekly Review and Chicago Tribune)

ANY unification program for China which is based upon co-operation of Szechuan province with the rest of China, or with any force or faction outside of Szechuan, has a poor foundation. The Szechuanese people desire no part in affairs outside their own secluded province. Likewise they want no interference from without; they choose war within rather than peace from without.

The widespread belief that the Szechuanese are bitterly anti-foreign is true in a way and from another point of view it is most erroneous. The Szechuanese harbor no ill feeling against foreigners, as such, generally speaking, but they do look with extreme disfavor upon the incoming of outsiders to take a hand in their affairs. By "outsiders" is meant Chinese from all other parts of China as well as people from Europe, America or other parts of Asia. They are anti-Peking or anti-Canton about as much as they are anti-American or anti-British. As long as all outsiders leave them to conduct their own affairs and to fight out their own troubles they are quite content.

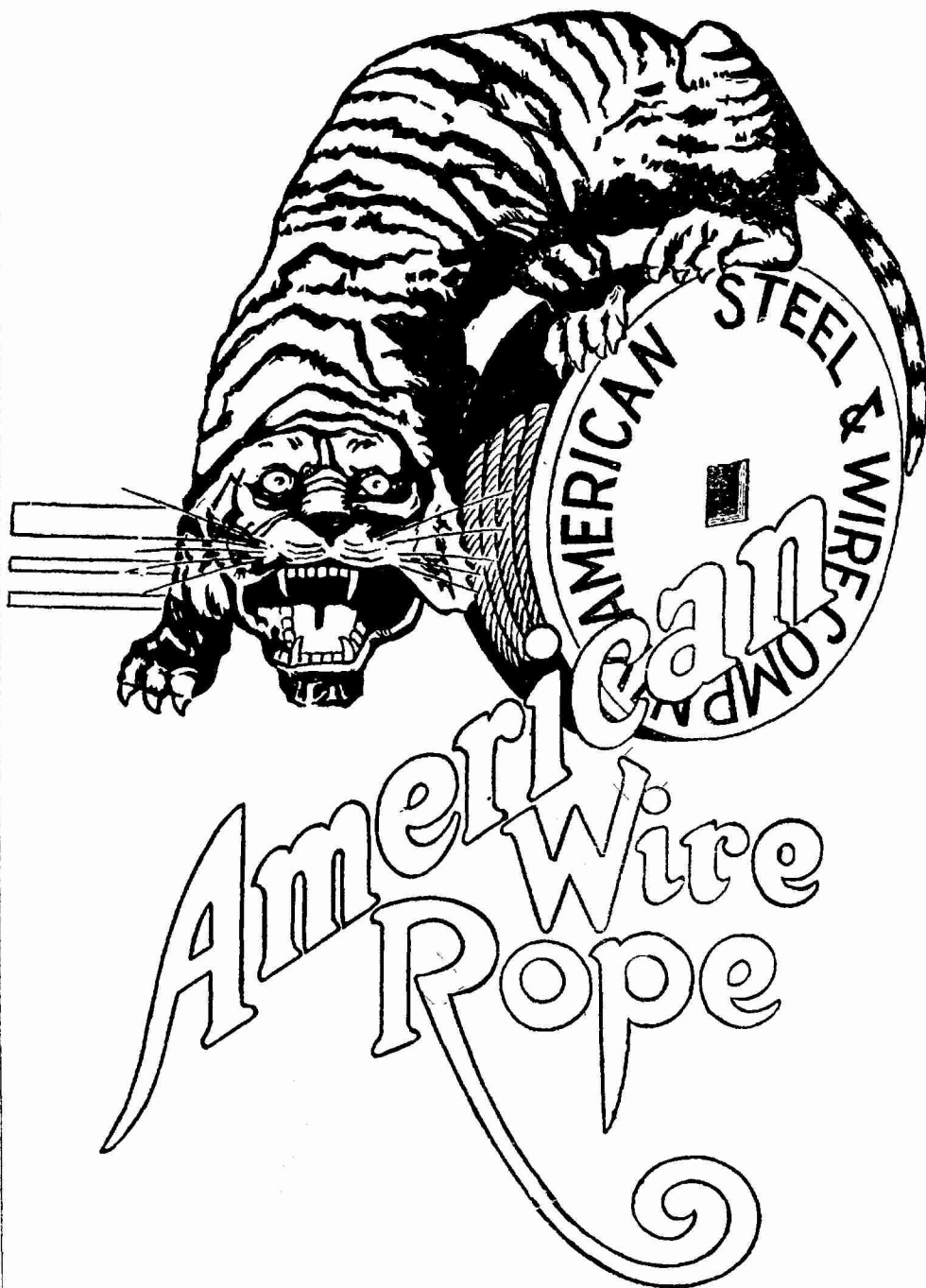
At the time this is written (November 6) a provincial military conference is in session in Chengtu, the capital. All the chieftans, who have their heads above the waves, are there as are representatives of Sun Yat Sen and other national figures. Kao Kun-tso, representative of President Li Yuan-hung, is on his way, although when he left Chungking some days ago for Chengtu he seemed in no hurry to get there. In fact he was in Chungking some days suffering from an "ailment," the symptoms of which, according to reports current in Chinese and foreign circles, were those of aversion to attending a conference in which the odds were decidedly against him and his cause. It is not thought that he feared bodily harm but that he saw the insignificance of his chances to cope with the situation he was going up against, that he knew he as the representative of an outside force would not stand a show in this gathering of chieftans whose slogan is "Szechuan for the Szechuanese."

Authentic reports of what actually is going on in the Chengtu conference are absolutely not obtainable in Chungking. No one here knows what is going on, and apparently no one in Chengtu, outside of the group of chieftans, knows. The militarists have assembled to try to divide the spoils before the battle is fought. Each is afraid of the power of the other, but at the same time each is determined to miss no chance to advance himself. No one credits them with high motives. On every side one hears that their sole motive is to acquire wealth for themselves. Power is sought because it is an instrument to wealth. The people seem to accept the rule of feudalists without a protest, at least without an active protest.

One report which appears to have some foundation, because it has come from Chengtu through several channels, is to the effect that the chieftans in the conference are favorably considering a proposal to set the provincial income at \$14,000,000 annually, setting apart \$6,000,000 of that sum for the civil affairs of the province and dividing the other \$8,000,000 among all the military chieftans. That suggestion at least has the virtue of being typical of the sentiment among the leadership of the province.

Another suggestion, that has less chances of success, is that the provincial arsenal at Chengtu be closed and that each military commander be required to surrender a given number of rifles monthly until the excessive army is reduced. Reports of the number of rifles in the province vary, the number mentioned running from 70,000 to 120,000. The latter number is thought to be more nearly correct. Aside from the regularly organized and drilled troops there are many men in about every degree between soldier and bandit, not to mention the vast number of full-fledged bandits, who are particularly

A Rope for
Every
Purpose



United States Steel Products Co.

Union Building
THE BUND AND CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, (CHINA).
No. 22 WU LIANG TA JEN HUTUNG
PEKING (CHINA.)
No. 15 NAKADORI MARUNOUCHI.
TOKYO, (JAPAN).

active along the rivers above Chungking. Recently robberies have been particularly numerous around Chungking.

Persistent rumors credit Wu Pei Fu with plans to conduct a campaign into Szechuan in the immediate future, presumably with the active assistance of General Yang Sen, commander of the second army, which was defeated by the third army a few months ago. General Yang, who has a small number of soldiers with him, has been in Ichang and is reported to be in touch with representatives of General Wu. The transport of an army into the province would be most difficult at this time because low water is cutting off traffic by large steamers through the gorges and overland travel into this province is the superlative of difficulty any time. Even when the Yangtze is high a small defense force could repel a large organization that might try to navigate the gorges. Geographic seclusion has contributed to the development of that self-centered provincial spirit which Szechuan has to a degree greater probably than any other province of China, that spirit which causes the inhabitants of this province, numbering about one-sixth the population of China, to have no political affiliation and the least possible commercial intercourse with the rest of the country. Szechuan, being blessed by natural resources more bountifully than other provinces, has been able to maintain itself independent of the outside world, and a knowledge that the province can be independent supports the demand for an independent political status today. "Szechuan for the Szechuanese" is a slogan that can be given a political or a commercial application today and be truly expressive of the people of this province, which politically (and almost commercially) is an inland independent empire.

The firing on ships on the Upper Yangtze, which has gone on at intervals for some time, probably might be considered something of an expression of the feeling sloganized by "Szechuan for the Szechuanese." Ships of every flag flown on the upper Yangtze have a few bullet holes here and there as souvenirs of a one-sided guerilla warfare in which they were defenseless victims. It has been several weeks since any serious firing on ships has been done, but no one would attempt to say when the next shots will be fired, possibly never. By some this unwholesome welcome to steamers is attributed to ill feeling against foreigners and foreign commerce, but by others it is attributed to ill feeling among junk men and those connected with the junk trade one way or another. Until just a few years ago junks had a monopoly on the trade of the Upper Yangtze. A province whose population is almost 70 per cent of that of the whole United States, depended wholly upon junks to connect its commerce with that of the rest of the world, and the river upon which these junks operated is most difficult of navigation because of the swift current, the dangerous rapids, the mountainous condition of the country through which it passes, and because of the extremely great range in the rise and fall of the water level at different seasons. Despite its enormous wealth of natural resources (largely undeveloped) the province has not a mile of railroad and highways exist only on paper. Despite the dense population there are almost no vehicles of any kind. Transportation is a water and hand proposition.

The number of persons engaged in the operation of boats, mostly of the type classed as junks, is enormous. A few years ago when steamers began to ply the Upper Yangtze during the river's flood season, which is from May to November, these junk men saw their business going, felt themselves pushed out by competitors whose efficiency meant the junk's death. Two years ago trackers (Trackers are men walking on shore pulling junks by long ropes.) employed in the junk trade between Ichang and Chungking numbered by the thousands and now their number has been reduced more than fifty per cent. The struggle of the agents of hand-labor resisting power machinery started. Part of the resistance to steamers has been from this source. The steamer Fook Yuen flying the French flag, was raided by a thousand or more men in the river at Chungking and everything breakable smashed, all because the steamer had agreed to take a cargo of salt to Ichang, and salt had been considered as belonging to the junks. This mob which crippled the boat so it was out of commission several weeks and almost burned it was made up of junk men, trackers, junk carpenters, dealers in supplies and food products for junk men and others directly or indirectly connected with the junk business. A Chinese second pilot who fled when the attack was made was captured by the mob, beaten almost to death, blinded by poking in the eyes and then killed by

disemboweling. This occurred several weeks ago and no steamer since has agreed to transport salt. (Salt generally is not desirable cargo because the freight rates on it are low and also rusting of the steel of the ship is likely to result if salt gets on it.)

Because militarists along the river are able to hold up junks and collect taxes (escort fees, taxes of one kind or another) they get a substantial income from the salt movements, and this fact is understood to throw the sympathy, if not support, of the militarists with the junkmen in their attempt to keep steamers out of the salt trade. The lay of the land is indicated in a measure by the fact soldiers in Chungking failed to respond to the call for help when the Fook Yuen was raided, the reply to the call being substantially this, "Sorry, but can't get sampans to carry the soldiers across the river."

Part of the firing on ships probably has been done by soldiers who considered the ships good targets, and who, in the absence of the restraining influence of thorough discipline such as should be expected of armies of a different class, fired away. Much of the firing undoubtedly has been the work of men who had guns and saw no reason why they should not play with them by firing at anything that looked like a good target. This statement can be understood when it is explained that the line distinguishing a soldier from a bandit is not clearly drawn. There are soldiers; there are bandits; and there are all classes and degree of mixture between the two.

When firing is done it serves no purpose to try to fix the responsibility because the lack of a responsible government renders contact with any sort of an authority difficult and in the end there is no way to prove who fired the shots. In some cases firing on ships has been excused by militarists who said they suspected the boats of transporting troops or enemy spies.

Many foreigners view the defeat of the second army, with the ousting of General Yang, a misfortune, because General Yang was doing much in the way of promoting public projects and cleaning up conditions generally. However, at present General Yang is out of power, and apparently permanently eliminated, unless he is able to get backing from some outside power, such as that of Wu Pei Fu, and it is not generally thought he could stand long if he did return under circumstances requiring that he depend on outside backing.

The outstanding contenders for power now are General Liu Cheng-hsun, commander of the victorious third army, who is now acting as provincial generalissimo, on the one hand and Tan Mao-hsin, commander of the first army on the other. In the natural course of events serious fighting between them is due next spring, but they both are at the Chengtu military conference now and may be able to reach an agreement that will enable both to save face and retain power, even though the power would have to be divided. Because of the bitter feeling against outside interference it is most likely that the contending forces within the province would drop their family quarrels and present a solid front if a force tried to step in from the outside.

With this situation prevailing the immediate outlook is not food for optimism. It's hard to find an optimist in Chungking. There are many Chinese who appreciate what it would mean to the province and to China to have the resources of the district developed; many who predict vast incomes for public revenues some day when developments are started and just and reasonable taxes replace the present arbitrary assessments levied for the support of vast armies and the enrichment of military leaders; but the step between the present condition and that which would encourage such developments presupposes changes which are difficult to bring about. There are many who realize that steamers have a perfect right to make use of the highway constructed by nature to tap this rich district and who appreciate the meaning of the progressive step of which the commerce developed by these steamers is a part, but at present this class of persons is voiceless and powerless before the militarist class, because the militarists supported by armies are in power and can play upon the sentiment of the people and cry "Szechuan for Szechuanese" to oppose any outside effort to straighten up the house they themselves do not want straightened up.

There seems to be a pronounced sentiment in favor of provincial autonomy with participation in a confederation of provinces which apparently is accepted by those in authority now as meaning permission to settle their own quarrels with very little or no outside interference.

Chungking, November 6, 1922.

SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS

With a Year 'Round Gift

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

FOR your friends and family at home or in the Far East, no more acceptable gift can be made than a subscription to **THE WEEKLY REVIEW**. It is a year 'round remembrance, arriving each week with illuminating information, regarding the section of the world you are living and working in, and with your best wishes.

Such a gift is of an appreciable and constructive nature. You owe your friends in other lands a more comprehensive knowledge of China and the Far East.

A specially designed Christmas card is sent to each person for whom a subscription is taken.

TODAY IS THE DAY TO SUBSCRIBE

\$15 Mex. a year—for Abroad

(\$10 Mex. a year—for China)

The Weekly Review of the Far East

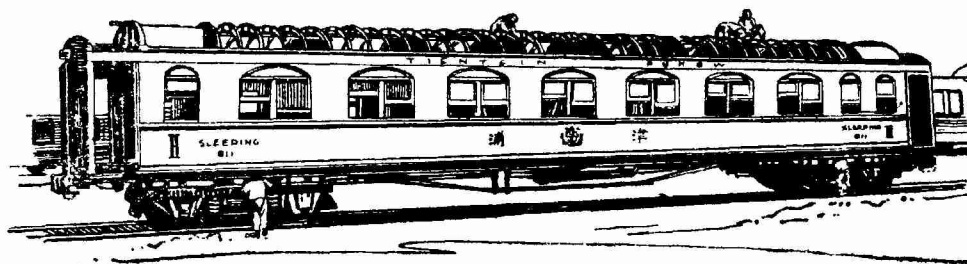
Millard Publishing Company, Publishers

4 Avenue Edward VII

Great Northern Tel. Bldg.

SHANGHAI

Tientsin-Pukow R.R. to Have Best Passenger Service in Asia



A picture of one of the new steel passenger coaches soon to be installed on the Tientsin-Pukow line of the Chinese Government Railways. The picture was made at the railway shops at Puchen near Pukow during the work of assembling the cars and shows the plan of construction.

After having been taunted for years to the effect that the only first class railway passenger train service in China was that of the South Manchuria Railway operated by the Japanese, the railway division of the Ministry of Communications has decided to go them all one better, and after January 1, 1923, through the installation of new equipment, will have not only the best passenger service on the continent of Asia, but a service on a par with the best in either America or Europe. This will be done through the installation of five new complete steel passenger trains of ten cars each on the line from Pukow (opposite Nanking on the Yangtze River) direct to Peking, a distance of about 750 miles.

The new cars are now being assembled at the railway shops at Puchen by experienced engineers and car builders under the direction of John W. Alston, Locomotive and Works superintendent. The contract for the new trains was made between the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and William Forbes & Co., Tientsin, and are supplied by the Pressed Steel Car Co., of New York and Pittsburgh. The head office of the Pressed Steel Car Co., for the Far Eastern District is in Shanghai and H. R. Cooper is general manager. Wm. M. Peach is the chief engineer and the Peking office is under the management of H. C. Faxon. The Shanghai office was opened in 1919 and this is said to have been the first American company of railway car builders to establish an office in China, specializing in the railway car and equipment line. The present order which is one of the largest ever placed in the Far East was the culmination of an invitation extended several years ago by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Company officials to several firms of car builders to submit designs for first class passenger train service in China. The designs which were finally accepted and are now reaching culmination will give China a passenger train service as good as offered by any railway in the world.

The complete order consists of 10 first class cars, 10 second class cars and 10 class third passenger cars. In addition there will be 5 drawing room cars, 5 dining cars, 5 baggage cars, 5 postal cars and 3 private cars making 53 in all.

Since there has been some criticism of Chinese railway officialdom on the part of those who maintain that "anything is good enough for China," for purchasing such high class railway equipment, something should be said at this point in defence of the far sighted plans that inspired the purchase. In the first place, the Orient is rapidly developing as a place for tourist travel and after this equipment has been placed in operation, China will be in a position to handle her share of this travel on a par with Japan and other countries. In the second place, the installation of this new equipment will give the round-the-world train service from Shanghai to Paris, assuming of course that the Trans-Siberian railway is soon to be restored to its old time efficiency and comfort, and railway train service across Europe is to be restored to pre-war conditions. Although coming at a time when China is in an unsettled condition financially, the new equipment will prove an excellent investment for the reason that, with good attention, it should last from 20 to 30 years. The cars were built in Pittsburgh, Pa. and Wilmington, Del. After being completely constructed from special plans, the cars were given thorough inspection and then were knocked down and shipped to Pukow in sections. A large force has been engaged for several months in the work of assembling the cars at the Puchen shops near Pukow.

In view of the wide interest on the part of the traveling public in the Far East in this innovation in railway travel in China, a brief description of the cars may be of interest. The first class cars will have compartments consisting of two berths each, each sleeping berth being a "lower." The heating is modern and may be regulated in accordance with the wishes of the passengers in each compartment. The

lighting is electric with individual reading lamps for each berth, electric fans and modern ventilating apparatus.

The second class cars will have 4-berth compartments, also with modern heating, lighting and ventilation. The third class cars will have 6-berth compartments with modern lighting and heating.

Each train will have one drawing room car equipped with upholstered revolving arm chairs and wide windows for observation and lighting. The dining cars are equipped with modern kitchens complete as to refrigeration, sanitation, steam tables, utensils etc., while the dining room will be entirely high class with modern silverware and linen complete.

The baggage and postal cars will be fitted to facilitate the handling of mail and baggage; the postal cars will contain an innovation in Asia in the form of equipment for sorting the mail on the train, similar to modern mail trains in the United States. The private cars were especially ordered with the idea of furnishing a high class service for Chinese and foreign officials and diplomats, and last but not least—Shanghai taipans. The compartments are fitted with brass beds and there is suitable space for dining, lounge, and observation purposes.

The trains externally will be uniform, royal blue with gold lettering in English and Chinese with an ornamental shield in the center. Over the doors of each car will be electric numbers corresponding to numbers on tickets to assist passengers in finding their proper cars and compartments. The woodwork in the interior of the cars will be paneled and decorated with inlaid designs. The chief idea throughout has been to provide a complete express train service on a par with the best offered by the American railways combined with special ideas conforming to conditions in the Far East.

From the standpoint of safety, the equipment is entirely modern and in case the Railway Company so decides, the trains may be operated at greater speed than the present practice. Many of the wood constructed passenger cars now in use are considered distinctly unsafe should an accident occur. The installation of this new service will set a high standard for the Chinese railway service that soon will become well and favorably known throughout the world and it is fairly safe to predict that the policy set by the Tientsin-Pukow line soon will be followed by the other main lines in China.

U. S. Treasury Department to Have Agent in Shanghai

According to an announcement of the U. S. Treasury Department of October 25 it has been decided to station again in Shanghai an official representative whose duties will be to obtain information regarding dutiable values of merchandise exported from China to the United States. The last time a representative of the U. S. Treasury was stationed in Shanghai was five years ago, when W. R. Nicholson occupied the post. Although the name of the man to be sent out is not known, it was stated by the Treasury Department that he had been selected for the important post. The *New York Journal of Commerce* of October 26 in a discussion of the appointment said:

"For quite a while it has been rumored that customs officials at the ports where Chinese merchandise is entered have been skeptical of the values shown in invoices. The statement has been made that appraising officers at the ports where Oriental goods are received have expressed doubt as to entered values and have asked that investigations be made. Following this comes the announcement that a Treasury attaché will be sent to Shanghai."

UPPER YANGTZE RIVER STEAMERS

Under the American Flag

Robert Dollar II, Robert Dollar Co., F. E. Patrick, captain; net tonnage, 328; cargo capacity, approximately 150 tons.

Alice Dollar, Robert Dollar Co.; G. W. Crum, captain; net tonnage, 563; cargo capacity, 250-300 tons

Mei Tan, Standard Oil Company; J. Miclo, captain; registered tonnage, 88; cargo capacity (as tow on lighters) 166, but she can tow two lighters down river, each lighter having about 100 tons aboard.

Mei Ren, American West China Nav. Co., American captain; net tonnage, 575; cargo capacity, 275.

Under the British Flag

Loong Mow, Mackenzie and Co.; S. Hall captain; net tonnage, 675; cargo capacity, 250-300 tons.

Shu Tung, Mackenzie and Co.; Carey, captain; net tonnage (steamer) 30; registered net tonnage of lighter, 187; cargo capacity, 120. Tows lighters on run from Chungking to Wansien.

Anlan (tanker), Asiatic Petroleum Co.; J. Hannigan, captain; registered net tonnage, 142; cargo capacity, 80 tons. This steamer carries oil up river and cargo down.

Yukwang (tow boat), Asiatic Petroleum Company; native captain; use in company's oil service around Chungking.

Chwan Nan (motor vessel having kerosene engines), Barry Dodwell and Co.; native captain; net tonnage, 62; cargo capacity, 30; operates up river to Suifu and in high water goes to Kiating.

Fuh Wo, Jardine Matheson; Scurr, Capt; cargo capacity 450 tons.

Wansien, Butterfield & Swire; Olson, Capt; cargo capacity, 450.

Under the French Flag

Shu Hun, Sino-French Trading Corp. A. Lorderean & Cie; registered net tonnage, 495; cargo capacity, 200.

Hsin Hsu Tung, Sino-French Trading Corp. A Lorderean & Cie.; net tonnage; 563; cargo capacity, 300.

Fook Yuen, Sino-French Trading Corp. A. Lorderean & Cie.; capacity, 300. registered net tonnage, 563; cargo capacity 300.

—, Antoine Chiris & Co. Navigation Department; M. Affanassieff, captain; net tonnage, 366; cargo capacity, 100.

Changking, Antoine Chiris & Co. Navigation Dept.; native captain; registered tonnage, 34; cargo capacity 20; run, Chungking-Wanh.

Kiang King, Compagnie des Messageries Franco-Chinoise (Commonly considered to be owned by the China Merchants Steam Nav. Co); A. F. Cook, captain; registered net tonnage, 576; cargo capacity, 250-300.

Hsia Kiang, Yangtze Gorges Steamship Co. Ltd., (Commonly considered as property of Jardine Matheson's compradore; net tonnage, 185; cargo capacity, 90.

Hung Kiang, Compagnie Sino-Francaise de Navigation; registered net tonnage, 159; cargo capacity, 60. (Off run, opium fine.)

Hung Fok, Compagnie Sino-Francaise de Navigation; R. A. Bell-Syer, captain; net tonnage, 159; cargo capacity, 60 (In Repairs.)

Yuen Chi, Mascarello & Co., native captain; registered tonnage, 36; cargo capacity, 20; (Sold to military and taken off run when second army was defeated.)

Under the Chinese Flag

Anning, Kong Ning Steamship Co. (Said to be owned by Gen. Liu Hsiang and some of his officers), F. Brant, captain; registered net tonnage, 483; cargo capacity, 200-250; taken off the run due to participation in war.

Ankong, Kong Ning Steamship Co., (Same as Anning) net tonnage, 162; cargo capacity, 75; taken off run due to participation in war.

Hanhwa, Mascarello & Co.; native captain; net tonnage, 47; cargo capacity, 25; beached in Ichang; was on run to Suifu.

Under the Japanese Flag

Gyochi, Tego Yoko Co., Japanese skipper; net tonnage 570; cargo capacity, 300.

Cho-Ten, Tego Yoko Co; net tonnage, 570; cargo capacity, 300.

Yun Yang Maru, N. K. K., net tonnage, 563; cargo capacity, 250 300.

Other Japanese steamers soon are to be placed on the run.

THE KEARNY CO. INC.

Purchasing Agents for
Missions and Missionaries

Agents for

FULLER PAINTS
OILS, and
VARNISHES
(Stocks Carried)

UNION HAT CO.
Full line of
Spring hats for
women & men
arriving Dec. 5

2nd Floor, GLEN BUILDING, 1 Peking Road
SHANGHAI

Cable Address
All Codes

Telephone
C. 5558

BUILD UP YOUR BUSINESS INSTITUTION WITH THE AID OF WESTERN TRAINED MEN

Here is a golden opportunity for you to get in touch with the western trained Chinese of modern scientific knowledge and practical experience.

The Tsing Hua Alumni are the very ones you are looking for. They were first selected by the Government, and then trained in the best institutions of America.

The Tsing Hua Alumni Yearbook will help you find the very best fitted for your particular purpose in our extensive "Who's Who" section.

Besides, this Yearbook is full of information and interesting features which make it all the more worth reading and possessing.

THE TSING HUA ALUMNI YEARBOOK OF 1922

A Handsome Volume Obtainable at \$1.00!

For Success and Interest, Clip & Mail!

The Commercial Press, Ltd.,
Honan Road, Shanghai.

DEAR SIR:

I am remitting you one dollar (\$1.00) for a copy of the Tsing Hua Alumni Yearbook of 1922. Please mail me a copy, postage free.

Name in Chinese

Address in Chinese

INSURANCE?

Call the A. A. U.

Shanghai: Central 1044
Hankow: 1358
Tientsin: South 574

Policies Issued in all Currencies

AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES IN
THE CHINA, NEW YORK OR
LONDON MARKETS

AMERICAN-ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Fire and Marine Insurance

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin,
Vladivostok.



3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways,
Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power
Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and
general developments of all kinds.

Who's Who in China



Born of Cantonese parents, S. K. Chen has been in government service of China since 1901, serving first as student interpreter in the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs. When the Revolution broke out in 1911 and the Manchu house fell, His Excellency Liu Yin-yi, the Tao-tai, entrusted his treasures to Mr. Chen and the Senior Consul.

After having served 18 continuous years in the Shanghai Bureau, Mr. Chen's name was recorded in the Cabinet, by Presidential mandate, as Expectant Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. He has served in his present capacity as Chief Secretary in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs under more than 15 Commissioners and to every

Chevalier S. K. Chen
(陳世光鎮東)

one he has given the utmost service and satisfaction, they having placed in him their fullest trust.

Mr. Chen, who is known to 99 percent of the foreigners visiting Shanghai, at present holds more than half a dozen positions including that of Chief Secretary to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai; Adviser on Foreign Affairs to the Military and Civil Governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces; Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy and the Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang; Adviser to the Tariff Revision Commission; and deputy to the Special Commissioner in the Shanghai Bureau.

During his official career he has received the following decorations which were conferred upon him for special services:—

Second Class Chiaho (Order of the Excellent Crop)—Civil—from the President of China; Third Class Wenfu (Order of the Literary Tiger)—Military,—from the President of China; Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, from the Republic of France; Officer de L'Instruction Public (France); Officer de L'Etoile Noire (France); Cavaliere Knight of the Crown of Italy (Italy); Order of the Double Rising



G-E EDISON Lamps

are

Dependable

All reliable dealers sell them

**International
General  Electric
Company, Inc.**

NEW YORK
120 Broadway

SCHENECTADY
New York

Address all correspondence to nearest representative

Japan: International General Electric Co., Inc.,
Yokohama; Shibaura Engineering Works,
Tokyo; Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

Dutch East Indies: N.V. de Twentsche Handel
Mij., v/h de Rooij en Co., Soerabaia, Java.
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Co., Manila.

General office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Co., Inc., Shanghai.

Sole Distributors for China: ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.

International Banking Corporation

Capital U. S. \$ 5,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits.. U. S. \$10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank
of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

Lyons Office:
27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office:
232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA

SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN

YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA

BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES

MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN

BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de
MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA

PANAMA
COLON

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road,
SHANGHAI

Sun (Japan); Official da Ordem Militar de Cristo (Portugal); Brunserick Order of Henry the Lion (Germany); and L'Order des Millions D'Elephants et du Parasol Blanc, Royaume de Luang-Prabang.
W. H. C.

Estimated Government Receipts and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 1923, U. S. of America

(On Budget Basis, Revised)

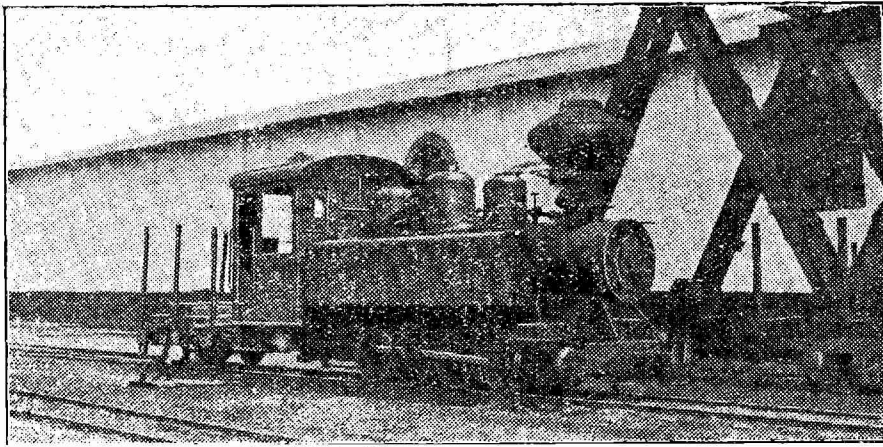
RECEIPTS

Customs		\$375,000,000
Internal revenue:		
Income and profits taxes	\$1,300,000,000	
Miscellaneous internal revenue	900,000,000	2,200,000,000
Miscellaneous revenue:		
Sales of public lands	1,500,000	
Federal Reserve Bank franchise tax receipts	10,000,000	
Interest on foreign obligations	225,000,000	
Repayments of foreign obligations	31,300,000	
Sale of surplus war supplies	60,000,000	
Panama Canal	12,315,000	
Other miscellaneous	183,710,331	523,825,311
Total receipts		\$3,098,825,311

EXPENDITURES

Ordinary expenditures not subject to Executive control:		
Legislative		13,643,626
Ordinary expenditures for operation of the routine business of government generally subject to Executive control:		
Executive office	\$334,645	
State Department	16,207,193	
Treasury Department	132,356,986	
War Department, exclusive of Panama Canal	305,236,200	
Panama Canal	7,147,673	
Navy Department	249,706,000	
Interior Department proper	42,911,429	
Indian Service	32,487,682	
Department of Agriculture, exclusive of "Good Roads"	60,023,100	
Department of Commerce	19,200,360	
Department of Labor	7,192,558	
Department of Justice	4,834,450	
Judicial	14,979,891	
Independent offices:		
United States Veterans' Bureau	532,168,160	
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	137,031,765	
Federal Board for Vocational Education	5,711,042	
All other	16,825,989	
District of Columbia	23,908,012	1,708,163,135
Deficiencies in postal revenue		36,004,566
Operations in special funds:		
Railroad administration and transportation act	\$284,453,847	
War Finance Corporation	(a) 100,000,000	184,453,847
Expenditures not subject to modification by Executive control:		
Customs and internal revenue refunds	52,962,195	
Pensions	271,850,000	
Good roads	125,684,000	
Increase of compensation	38,735,173	489,231,368
Reduction in principal of public debt, chargeable to ordinary receipts:		
Sinking fund	284,000,000	
Purchase of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments	31,300,000	
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes	5,000,000	
Redemption of securities from Federal Reserve Bank franchise tax receipts	10,000,000	330,300,000
Investment of trust fund:		
Government life insurance fund	26,162,000	
Civil Service retirement fund and District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund	8,200,000	34,362,000
Interest on the public debt		975,000,000
Total expenditures chargeable to ordinary receipts		\$3,771,258,542
Excess of expenditures		\$672,433,231
(a) Excess of credits, deduct.		

BALDWIN



Built for the Soemberdadie Sugar Factory, Java

Gauge 2'3.56". Cylinders, 9½" x 12". Working pressure, 170 lbs. Fuel wood and coal. Drivers, diameter, 23½". Weight, engine, 30,000 lbs. Service, Plantation.

Baldwin Industrial Locomotives Are Noted The World Over For Their Construction

FROM far away Java, where the locomotive illustrated has been operated for a number of years, reports have been received similar to many from other parts of the world praising the superior construction of Baldwin locomotives, the quality of material used in their manufacture; the simplicity of their construction; the accessibility of all parts to make repairs; the ease and economy in operation and their power under various conditions.

All of these reports help to prove that Baldwin locomotives are known as Standard everywhere.

Before ordering motive power, consult our nearest representative.

巴
爾
威

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York
J. M. Wright, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I.
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii
Newell & Co., Melbourne, Victoria

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai and N. Y.
Phillips & Pike, Wellington, New Zealand
R. Towns & Co., Sydney, New South Wales
Leslie & Co., Perth, Western Australia

Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. and New York
J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria

LOCOMOTIVES



"There's
something
about them
you'll like~"

**Herbert
Tareyton**
London Cigarettes

Twenty to
the package

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze Returns to China on November 28

Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States and one of China's delegates to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems is returning to China on the *s. s. President Jackson* of the Admiral Line and expects to arrive in Shanghai on November 28. Before his appointment as Minister to Washington he served as Minister to London. He is a graduate of St. John's University, and of Cornell University from which institution he received the A. B. and M. A. degrees. During his student days at Cornell he edited for one year the *Cornellian*, the student paper.

Dr. Sze is a native of Kiangsu Province, the city of Chengtse being his birthplace and according to report he expects to visit there for a time before proceeding to Peking. He began official life as secretary to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in 1902 and in 1904 served as secretary to Viceroy Tuan Fang. Later he entered the Ministry of Communications and for a time served as director of the Peking Hankow railway, and of the Northern railways and as Customs Taotai in Harbin. In 1910 he became first councillor and then vice-minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1912, the year of the founding of the Republic he became Minister of Communications. In 1914 he was appointed Minister to Great Britain. Dr. Sze has brought much honor to himself and country as Minister to Britain and America and has been the recipient of honorary degrees and other honors in both countries. There are persistent rumors in circulation that he is slated for a Cabinet post in Peking in case he decides not to return to Washington.

Canton Christian College Sends Silk Expert to U. S. A.

C. W. Howard, head of the Department of Sericulture in Canton Christian College, Canton, China, has arrived in New York for a stay of several months. It is Professor Howard's purpose to make an extensive study of the American silk industry, to carry back to the Canton district. Reelers and silk farmers both, Mr. Howard declares in an interview in a New York paper, are in need of greater understanding of the processes through which their silk goes after it reaches America. The have no comprehension of American methods and machinery, nor of the reasons for many of the qualities in raw silk insisted upon by American manufacturers. The manufacturers, on the other hand, are not always aware of the actual difficulties met by those who are making an effort in Canton for the improvement of the silk in their district.

The progressive attitude of the Chinese filature men is shown by their remarkably ready acceptance of the Grant reel after the visit of D. E. Douty, of the United States Testing Co., in 1917. Three years later the American Silk Mission found that fully 85 percent of the filatures had adopted the Grant reel. Mr. Douty had demonstrated to them the need for reeling, and, once convinced, they did not hesitate to make a change.

The silk industry of America has a special interest in Canton Christian College where funds were contributed by the members of the Silk Association of America and by the Chinese government to operate the sericultural department. The silk farmers of the district have become very enthusiastic, and the silkworm eggs raised by the college bring five times the normal market price. The supply does not begin to equal the demand.

The Silk Association has, within the past few months, made definite suggestions to Canton reelers for improvements in the quality of their silk. Greater cleanliness and a better classification are the requirements especially emphasized. "These difficulties and many others," declared Mr. Howard, "all go back to the necessity for the production of better cocoons. Until that is done on a larger scale, the quality of the silk can never be what it should be. This is why the college stresses egg-raising and it is why I am in America, and why I intend to study American silk factories and manufacture. A great deal of the work of Canton Christian College in the silk field must be demonstration—not only scientific, but commercial demonstration. The Chinese reelers are keen business men. Many of them are already greatly interested in the question of improvement of their silk, and open to conviction."



THE UNIVERSAL CAR

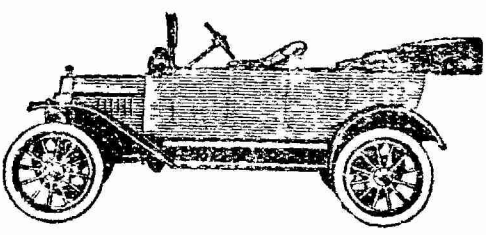
New Price

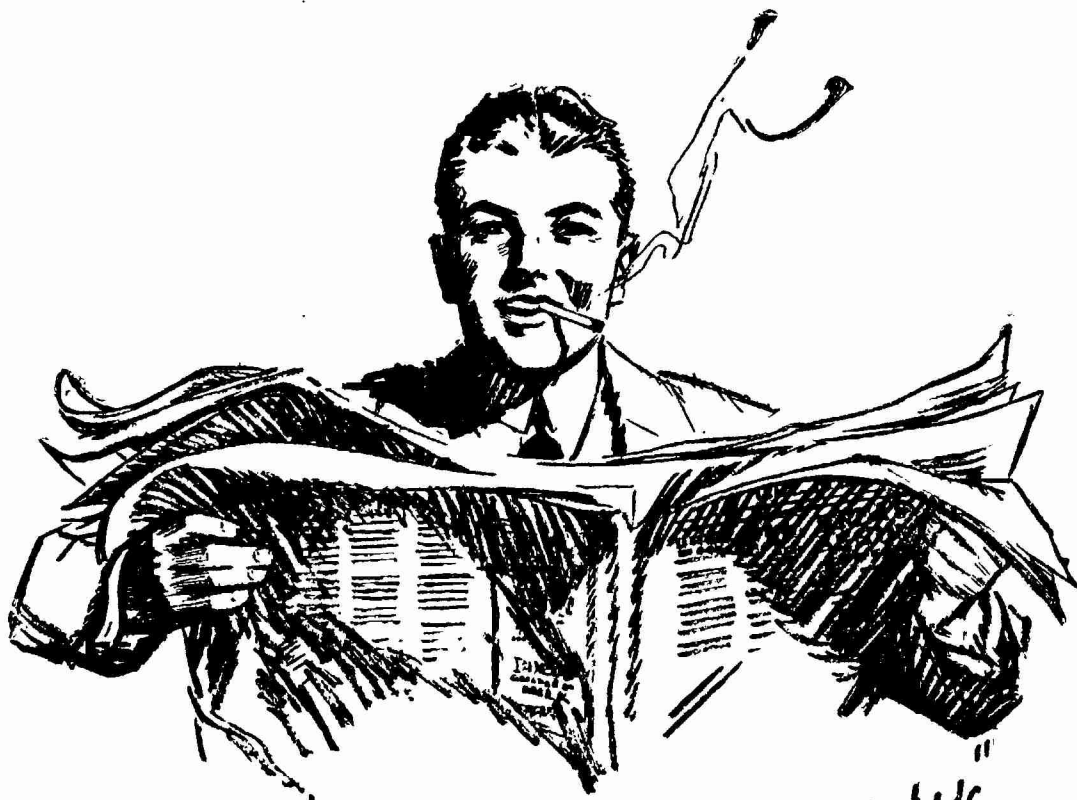
Standard 5 Passenger Touring

Tls. 885

HUDFORD MOTORS

601-603 THIBET ROAD
Phone: C-3804. SHANGHAI





"They Satisfy"

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

Taste is a matter of
tobacco quality

We state it as our honest
belief that the tobaccos used in
Chesterfield are of finer quality
(and hence of better taste)
than in any other cigarette at
the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
U. S. A.

Who Are the Twelve Greatest Living Chinese

Leaders this week

1 Sun Yat Sen.....	(孫中山)	561
2 Feng Yu Hsiang.....	(馮玉祥)	524
3 V. K. Wellington Koo....	(顧維鈞)	506
4 Wang Chun Hui.....	(王寵惠)	477
5 Wu Pei Fu.....	(吳佩孚)	430
6 Tsai Yuan Pei.....	(蔡元培)	421
7 Chang Chien.....	(張謇)	378
8 Yen Hsi Shan.....	(顏錫山)	340
9 C. T. Wang.....	(王正廷)	320
10 David Z. T. Yui.....	(余日章)	266
11 Li Yuan Hung.....	(黎元洪)	256
12 Hu Suh.....	(胡適)	236

CHENG CHING-YI	(誠靜怡)	27
CHANG CHIEN	(張謇)	378
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳炯明)	203
CHEN, K. P.	(陳光甫)	22
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣夢麟)	33
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳雲鵬)	12
CHOW TSU CHI	(周自齊)	8
CHANG PO LING	(張伯令)	72
CHANG TSO LING	(張作霖)	54
CHEN TU HSIU	(陳獨秀)	51
CHANG FU LAI	(張福來)	6
CHANG CHI	(張繼)	17
CHAO HENG-TI	(趙恒惕)	6
CHANG TAI YEN	(章太炎)	128
CHANG SIH CHAO	(章士釗)	12
CHOW PING HUNG	(周秉衡)	6
CHIANG KAN FU	(江亢虎)	22
CHEN KIA KENG	(陳嘉庚)	17
CHU CHIN LAN	(朱慶瀾)	6
CHEN, S. P.	(陳記邦)	6
CHANG ZUNG I	(張純一)	6
CHIEN, Y. M.	(錢新之)	5
CHANG MAO CHUN	(張默君女士)	4
CHANG HSUN	(張勳)	3
CHANG YI LING	(張一鵬)	10
CHIANG PAH LEE	(蔣百里)	4
CHANG CHUN LI	(張君勱)	6
CHANG HU	(張弧)	2
CHIANG VE CHIAO	(薛維喬)	2
CHANG PU CHIEH	(張溥泉)	2
CHOW CHO MING	(周作民)	2
CHEN, C. S.	(陳振先)	2
CHU CHIEN TSE	(朱謙之)	2
CHANG TAN FU	(張丹斧)	4
CHU PAO SAN	(朱葆三)	3
CHEN CHIN TAO	(陳錦濤)	4
CHU CHANG	(居正)	3
CHIN QUAN	(慶寬)	4
CHEN YUEN DAH	(陳遠達)	1
CHANG YUE	(張裕)	1
CHANG TSU TUNG	(張祖同)	1
CHOW, P. H. MRS.	(周秉衡夫人)	1
CHEN CHAO CHIN	(陳藻青)	1
CHOW SON SE	(周頌西)	1
CHEN PU LUEI	(陳布雷)	1
CHU CHIEN HSIA	(朱劍霞女士)	1
DUNG KAN	(董康)	54
EN SHIAO FONG	(恩曉峰女士)	1
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范源璣)	22
FENG YU HSIANG	(馮玉祥)	524
FONG F. SEC	(鄺富灼)	19
GOW EN HUNG	(高恩洪)	27
HO HAI MING	(何海鳴)	6
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊希齡)	57

The standing of the various candidates including all votes, and names of new nominees, received up to noon of Sunday, November 19, is as follows:

HSU, GEORGE CHIEN	(徐謙)	56	SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋漢章)	43
HU HAN MING	(胡漢民)	25	SUN HUNG YI	(孫洪伊)	31
HU LIN	(胡林政之)	4	SUN YAT SEN	(孫中山)	561
HU SUH	(胡適)	238	SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施肇基)	125
HWANG YIN PEI	(黃炎培)	86	SHEN CHU SHU	(盛竹書)	3
HSU SHU CHENG	(徐樹錚)	64	SAH CHEN-PING	(薩鎮冰)	55
HSU CHONG CHI	(許崇智)	20	SAN, M. Y.	(馬玉山)	28
HAN KUO CHUN	(韓國鈞)	7	STONE, DR. MARY	(石美玉)	11
HSUNG SHAO HAO	(熊少豪)	7	SHAO CHUN FEI	(邵仲輝)	3
HSU SHIH CHONG	(徐世昌)	11	SZE SHAN YO	(施善畦)	3
HWANG HU	(黃昌穀)	5	SHIH TOH BI	(薛篤弼)	3
HWANG CHANG KO	(黃昌穀)	1	SHEN PEI CHEN	(沈佩貞女士)	3
HSU SHAO MING	(徐少明)	1	SUN KO	(孫科)	6
HA WEN CHAO	(哈文藻)	1	SZE, B. N.	(施彭年)	1
KAN CHU NAM	(簡照南)	38	SUN, T. RALPH	(孫景雨)	1
KOO, WEL'T'N V. K.	(顧維鈞)	506	TAN YEN KAI	(譚延闓)	17
KUO, P. W.	(郭秉文)	64	TAN CHI YAO	(唐繼堯)	29
KAN YU-WEI	(康有為)	51	TANG SHAO-YI	(唐紹儀)	113
KAHN, MISS IDA	()	3	TONG, H. K.	(董顯光)	28
KU HUNG-MING	(辜鴻明)	12	TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡元培)	421
KING, KUNGPEH T.	(金紹城)	7	TUAN CHI-JUI	(段祺瑞)	169
KIANG, C. C.	(江長川)	3	TING, V. K.	(丁文江)	9
KAO CHENG YU	(高誠儒)	1	TYAU, PHILIP K. C.	(刁作謙)	4
KUH SHOU HUA	(霍守華)	1	TSEN CHUN-HSUAN	(岑春萱)	14
KONG TEH SUNG	(孔德成)	1	TAN ERH-HO	(湯爾和)	5
LI SHEK CHUN	(李石曾)	5	TSAO KUN	(曹錕)	25
LI LIEH CHUN	(李烈鈞)	111	TU HSI KUEI	(杜錫珪)	4
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎元洪)	258	TIEN HANG	(田漢)	1
LIANG CHI CHAO	(梁啟超)	214	TSAI SE CHENG	(蔡世琛)	2
LU YUNG HSIANG	(盧永祥)	19	TANG PEI TSE	(唐伯考)	1
LIAO CHUNG-HAI	(廖仲愷)	7	TSU, JULIAN	(朱永德)	1
LO CHING YU	(羅振玉)	4	WU TING SUNG	(鄧挺生)	2
LI TENG HUI	(李登輝)	9	WONG KUANG CHI	(王光濟)	1
LI, H. TROUT	(李宜之)	4	WU CHI DEN	(吳寄塵)	1
LI MING CHUNG	(李鳴鐘)	3	WAN PUH, MISS	(萬璣女士)	5
LIANG SHIH YI	(梁士詒)	11	WANG YUEN WU	(王雲五)	6
LIU HUNG SANG	(劉鴻生)	3	WANG, Y. T.	(王孫善)	6
LIANG SUH MING	(梁漱溟)	3	WANG CHENG PING	(王承斌)	11
LO CHING HSIANG	(陸徵祥)	6	WANG CHUN HUI	(王寵惠)	477
LI SHIH FAN, MISS	(李雪芳女士)	3	WU, C. C.	(伍朝樞)	70
LIN SUN	(林森)	2	WU LIEN TEH	(伍連德)	36
LO, R. Y.	(羅運炎)	6	GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳佩孚)	430
LING CHANG MING	(林長民)	4	WANG, C. T.	(王正廷)	320
LING HSU TAO	(林斯陶)	1	WU YU JEN	(于右任)	16
LI FOH LING	(李福林)	1	WANG CHING WEI	(汪精衛)	109
LI WEN PI	(李文備)	1	WANG DAH SHIH	(汪大燮)	10
LU FEI KUEI	(陸費逵)	1	WANG, C. C.	(王景春)	19
LIN WAN LI	(林萬里)	2	WANG HU	(王瑚)	14
LIN CHIN WEN	(林景文)	1	WU CHI FEI	(吳稚暉)	28
LI CHI FAN, MRS	(李啓藩夫人)	1	WU CHIH SUNG	()	1
LIN YU NAN	(林汝南)	1	WONG KING YUNG	(黃金榮)	2
MO YI SENG	(茅以升)	2	WHONG, Y. F.	(王允保)	1
MEI YUEN YIN, MRS	(梅雲英夫人)	1	WU PING CHIEH	(吳炳泉)	2
MEI LAN FANG	(梅蘭芳)	39	WOO, Z. T. K.	(吳任之)	1
MOH, H. Y.	(穆藕初)	76	WANG YUEN PAO	(汪榮寶)	1
MA CHUN WU	(馬君武)	24	YOUNG, C.	(楊端元)	1
MA YIN CHU	(馬寅初)	17	YEN, Y. C. JAMES	()	1
NIEH, C. C.	(聶雲臺)	150	YUAN HAN YUN	(袁寒雲)	2
NIEH, C. W.	(聶管臣)	1	YEN WAN SUN	(嚴範孫)	6
PAN LAI TSEN	(龐萊臣)	4	YEN HSIU	(嚴修)	7
PAN CHIH WU	(潘植我)	4	YEN TU HE	(嚴獨鶴)	4
PAN YUAN CHIH	(龐元濟)	2	YEN HSI TSE	(顏錫之)	3
PEH WEN WEI	(柏文慰)	2	YEN HSI SHAN	(顏錫山)	340
PU HUA JEN	(浦化人)	1	YEN, W. W.	(顏惠慶)	212
PAN KON DIEN	(潘公殷)	1	YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余日章)	266
PIH YUAN CHENG	(畢雲程)	1	YEH KUNG CHO	(葉恭綽)	19
			YANG TSENG HSIN	(楊增新)	9
			YIN MING CHU	(殷明珠女士)	2
			YIN CHANG HUNG	(尹昌衡)	1
			ZIA, T. D.	(謝芝庭)	1

選舉中國當今十二大人物

論中國政事經濟者每謂中國乏強有力之領袖人物蓋國中出類拔萃之人才昔已凋謝而自共和創始以來各方之領袖人物尙未產出也夫中國今日豈乏此項人才乎爲解決此問題起見閱者之意以中國何人俱有此項資格可選出十人將其姓名填入左方之空白選舉票中此種選舉將逐期揭曉於本報至一千九百二十三年一月一日截止

閱者諸君可將所選之人名填入於選舉票十二行中并將以後登出之空白選舉票傳與親友務使此項選舉益加普及選舉票可用英文或漢文填寫

投票者所舉之人物須於各方事業中擇其名望素著堪爲一業中之代表者選之例如政軍商銀行各界以及其他專門事業之人物

此項選舉無論中外人士皆可投票惟投票者須於選舉票中申明爲外國人中國人或中國學生投票者之姓名無庸署於選舉票中惟若能附一親署名之函說明其所選諸人之理由尤爲歡迎此項署名之信札本館當嚴守秘密

選舉結果除每星期揭露一次外其總結揭曉在一千九百二十三年一月一日後儘先登載本報

此項選舉於一千九百二十三年一月一日截止選舉票須於是日以前付郵方爲有效

選舉票

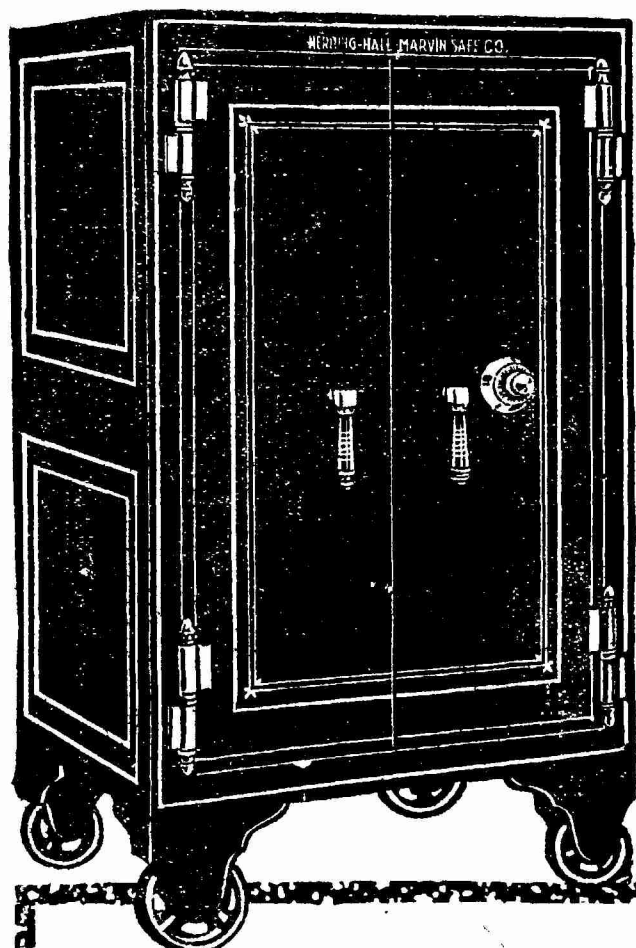
鄙意左列十二人爲中國今日最大人物

投票者爲外國人○中國人○中國學生○

在圓圈內書一
十字以便區別

一	七
二	八
三	九
四	十
五	十一
六	十二

此票填就後扯下寄交上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館選舉主任



Unfailing
Protection
For Your
Most Valued
Possessions

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN

Safes and Bank Vaults

All sizes from the Smallest Home Safe
to the Largest Bank Vaults
Key Lock or Combination

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Harbin.

Rhea and Eldridge to Administer China Trade Act

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has appointed Frank Rhea, registrar of Companies under the China Trade Act according to information received in Shanghai this week. His assistant will be F. R. Eldridge, now chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Rhea now occupies the position of acting American commercial attaché in the absence of Julian Arnold in Washington but has served for several years as U. S. Trade Commissioner in China with offices in Peking.

Although no official announcement has been made, Shanghai business men are hoping that the office of the China Trade Act Registrar will be located in Shanghai owing to the majority of American business firms in China being located in this city. Regulations and forms putting the Trade Act into force have been sent to Mr. Rhea and it is expected that the actual incorporation of American companies under the new regulations may be proceeded with at once.

Men and Events

F. D. Ward, engineer with the Robert Dollar Company located in Peking, departed last week for his home in America accompanied by Mrs. Ward.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Brodie Gregory, at Vancouver, B. C. on November 18. Mr. Gregory is a member of the staff of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai.

H. L. Pratt, first vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in January on a trip around the world. He will meet in conference with the Standard Oil officials while here.

William Pimley, who has been manager of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company's station located on Midway Island, has arrived in Shanghai to be manager of the offices here, succeeding O. Crewe Read who has been transferred to Guam.

E. J. Osborne, representing the National Bank of Australia, Ltd., is in Shanghai this week, on a general tour of investigation throughout the Far East. From Shanghai he expects to go to Peking and then through Manchuria and Korea to Japan.

The two branch banks established in New York City during the past year, the Chinese Merchants Bank Ltd., and the Bank of Canton Ltd., both report excellent business and that they are rapidly gaining much attention from American business interests.

Prince Aimone de Savoia, Duc di Spoleto, an officer in the Italian Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, arrived in Shanghai, on Wednesday, November 22, to join the *Sebastiano Caboto*, Italian ship here. Prince Aimone is the second cousin to the King of Italy.

The former Chinese students of Canton Christian College are planning a large annual dinner in New York to be held on December 28 at one of the prominent hotels when more than two hundred guests are expected. The affair will bring many Chinese business men to New York from various parts of the U. S. A.

The following cablegram was received at the office of the American Commercial Attaché, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, recently: "Exports from America to China, the first twenty-one days of September, amounted to G. \$7,000,000; Imports from China to America, G. \$9,600,000.

A Thanksgiving Day dinner will be given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Community Church on the evening of Monday, November 27, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. at 7 o'clock. The number of covers is limited to 150 and tickets may be purchased from Mrs. E. E. Barnett, 138 Dixwell Road, or Mrs. R. L. Creighton, 547 Avenue Joffre.

H. G. Simms, manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has been transferred to the London office, according to information. Mr. Simms has spent twenty years in the Far East, at Hongkong and Shanghai, and will become manager for the Insurance Society and affiliated companies in London. He has served two years as chairman of the Municipal Council.

煙 香 馬 金



Don't you ever like to get a

Best Cigarette?

Why not have one

"GOLDEN HORSE"

TO-DAY?



煙 香 馬 金

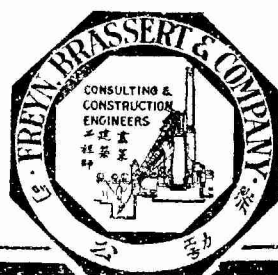
FREYN, BRASSERT and COMPANY

Consulting and Construction Engineers

Blast Furnace Plants
Steel Works
Rolling Mills
Power Plants
Raw Material Investigation
Appraisals and Reporting

Head Office:
CHICAGO,
U. S. A.

Cable:
FREYN
Chicago



London Office:
38 Victoria St.,
Westminster

Cable:
VILVALLE
London

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908.

Capital..... \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$133,316.00
Undivided Profits \$206,400.00
Resources \$11,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches:

Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimon, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:

Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:

London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin,
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe,
Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current, and Fixed Deposits in Pounds
Sterlings, U. S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels, and Dollars according
to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

14 Hankow Road.

Telephone: C.—7130, Manager's Office

Telephone: C.—7121-7124, General Office

Cable Address:

"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

Major George A. Heyburn, Oriental manager of the Admiral Line, Shanghai, died at his home in Shanghai on Saturday, November 18. Major Heyburn has been in the Orient for the last three years. He served with the American troops in France and was made a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, the decoration being proposed by Marshal Petain. He was also the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor. He is survived by a wife, in Shanghai and father and relatives in England.

An interesting celebration of the anniversary of an arrival in China took place at Soochow, last Saturday, when the Rev. and Mrs. Sherety gave a luncheon in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Park, who celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their arrival in China, according to the *North China Daily News*, Soochow correspondent: "At the close of the luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Sherety's two little boys were brought into the dining room. These two little boys are the fourth generation of their family to reside in China—three generations being born in China.

Frank B. Noyes, president of the *Associated Press* now on a tour of the Orient, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the evening of Saturday, November 25, from Peking. Mr. Noyes will be in Shanghai for a few days only and during that time will be the guest of honor at a joint luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American University Club on Tuesday, November 28, at the Carlton Cafe, at 12: 15 o'clock. On Monday, November 27, he will be a guest of *Reuters* at luncheon, 12: 30 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe, when all newspapermen of Shanghai will be present. He will also be entertained by the Chinese newspapermen and proprietors.

The death occurred on May 17, 1922, of Harry Edgar Mitchell, at Auburn, Massachusetts, who was for more than thirty years a faithful worker for the Chinese in America. Associated with Mr. Mitchell in his work was Mrs. Mitchell and their work started in the Y. M. C. A. in Worcester, Mass. in 1892. After serving a short time there they were transferred to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, where a Sunday School was conducted under their management for more than twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell also founded the Chinese Sunday School Workers' Union about fifteen years ago. Because of his long years of service as teacher and friend among the Chinese, Mr. Mitchell was widely known among all Chinese in America.

News from Central China

S. S. McKee, eastern representative of Scott & Bowne Ltd, manufacturing chemists of London, E. C., passed through Hankow this week from Peking. While he was passing through Honan on his way to Hankow, he was detained on the train by bandits.

Wm. H. M. Taylor, of Wm. H. M. Taylor & Co., Ltd. banking and development department, formerly of Peking and now established in Hankow with branch in Changsha, Hunan, will leave here in about a fortnight's time for Canada in connection with his development schemes.

J. Stanley MacNider, of Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc., in Hankow left last Tuesday night for Shanghai on the *Tach Maru*. J. J. Brenneman, of the cowhide department of Fearon Daniel & Co. here, who has been away from Hankow for about half a year, has just returned from Shanghai to resume his old work.

Archibald M. G. Grant, mining engineer of Hankow who has recently returned from London, now announces that in spite of various reports in the foreign and Chinese press in China regarding his connections with mining syndicates in London, that he is not and has never been connected in any way with either the Anglo-Chinese Trust and Mercantile Corporation or Humphrey Denmam, Ltd. of London.

Returned students from Japanese colleges and schools in Hupeh are organizing a Japanese Returned Students' Club of Hupeh with headquarters in Wuchang. An initial meeting was held on November 5, and on November 18 a second meeting was held in the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. for the election of officers. Circular letters are being sent out to all students educated in Japan asking them to join the Club.

The races in Hankow are beginning this week end. The Chinese Race Course began their races yesterday, and a large number of people attended. The races at the Hankow Race Course, for foreigners, will commence tomorrow, and will be continued Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and an off-day on the next Saturday. The races of this year are expected to be a great success on account of the ideal weather this month.



“Golofina”

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

Try one after meals —

A Jamaica cigar with a full,
mild, gratifying flavour

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd. — Distributors

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"

"PRESIDENT WILSON"

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"

"PRESIDENT TAFT"

"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Co.

Shanghai Agency

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

18 Nanjing Road
Cable address - SOLANO

Tel:—C. 5056
C. 5057

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati,
Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks

Dry Colors

Aniline Dyes

Enamels, Paints & Varnishes

Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers

Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description

Papers of all kinds

Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops

Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

Export produce from Honan is being detained through the bandit movements along the Peking-Hankow Railway. Foreign firms in Hankow are finding difficulty in getting their supplies from Honan to fill their export contracts. The Peking-Hankow trains are subject to delays and detention by bandits, and merchants in Honan have either escaped or are holding off their business on account of the precarious situation.

The annual shareholders meeting of the Yangtze Engineering Works, Ltd., of Hankow, will be held on December 16, in Shanghai at the Y. M. C. A. there. Wong Kwong, manager of the works, is now visiting Peking, and will shortly return to Hankow to complete arrangements for the annual meeting to be held in Shanghai. The Yangtze Engineering Works is situated at the Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, of Wuchang, entertained delegates to the National Associated Chambers of Commerce now holding their sessions in Hankow, at dinner in his yamen. He expressed his satisfaction on the excellent work now being done by the Chambers of Commerce movement in China, and believes that much good and progress could be accomplished through merchants of the country coming into closer contact amongst themselves.

The Young Brothers Banking Corporation, the leading Chinese bankers and financiers of Szechuen, West China, with head office at Chungking, have just opened their Foreign Department in Hankow, dealing in export of Szechuen products. They export wood oil which is purified in their factories at Chungking and Hankow with the Worstall's Test guaranteed. In addition they also deal in Chungking bristles, goatskins, cowhides, wool, feathers, insect wax, etc. P. C. Low and F. W. Bahnson are agent and sales manager in Hankow, respectively.

The Chinese press in Hankow reports that the Peking-Hankow Railway administration will shortly issue a public loan for the sum of \$30,000,000. The bill authorizing the loan was passed at a recent meeting of the Cabinet. The security offered for the loan is said to be the increased revenue derived from the line. The loan will be devoted to administrative purposes of the railway. It is also intimated that certain military powers in the north are backing the scheme to negotiate this loan to be secured on the Kinhan railway proceeds.

The Tso An Corporation is being organized by retired military commanders and several leading merchants of Hankow with the view of taking over the lease from the Hupeh government of the government spinning, weaving, silk and hemp factories of Wuchang, which are now left idle through the winding up of the Tso Hsin Company, Ltd. The above factories represent the greatest government industrial enterprise in Hupeh. About \$200,000 has been subscribed by shares, and the corporation is planning to float a loan of \$100,000 among the Chinese bankers in Hankow.

A foreign correspondent from Ichang on the upper Yangtze, reports that the last real day's rain there, was on August 11 when 1.45 inches of rain fell. During the month of September, only 1.21 inches were recorded, while in October rain only fell on three occasions, amounting in all to 0.69 of an inch. The consequences are very serious for the whole country, and vegetables are both scarce and dear. It is likely that foodstuffs will generally rise in price if there is not a speedy fall of considerable quantities of rain. Farmers working in the field have been obliged to carry water to soak the ground. In peanut digging the ground has to be first soaked, then broken up and thrown into riddles so that the peanuts may be sifted out.

The annual prize day exercises of the Union Normal College of Wuchang was held last Saturday. The morning program was entirely devoted to field and track meet, while in the afternoon the prize distribution took place in the college hall. B. B. Chapman, Dean of the School, gave an interesting report of the progress of the school during the year under review. Following the report, Prof. Olav Dalland, of the Theological Seminary of Shekow, delivered an address on "The Teacher and the Nation." According to Dean Chapman's report, the school has been trying to stress Chinese in their various courses so as to make the educational work both indigenous and practical. Cyril Knott, of the London Missionary Society is to join the College at China on New Year. Frank A. Gray, of Boone University, will help the school next year in giving some practical training in agricultural methods. The college also acknowledged with thanks the assistance from Francis Wei and Dr. Wakefield of Boone University, who have given courses in comparative religions and hygiene respectively.

Public indignation by foreigners in Hankow was demonstrated in a mass meeting held in the Victoria Hall on November 15, to protest outrages committed on foreign

CHOP OF



QUALITY

From The Forests Direct To China—

HIGH grade Oregon Pine grown in our own forests and cut by our lumbermen, milled in our own mills on the Pacific Coast, and transported to the Far East in our own vessels. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers
and Railway Sleepers.

✓ **THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.**

SHANGHAI — PEKING — TIENTSIN — HANKOW — NANKING



SHOOTING SEASON!

WHAT IS IT YOU
NEED THIS YEAR?
OUR STOCK IS COM-
PLETE! GUNS, AM-
MUNITION CLOTH-
ING, ACCESSORIES.

Send for list.

SQUIRES BINGHAM COMPANY

Sportsman's Headquarters
SHANGHAI

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai

130 Rooms, each with private bath.

Best Cuisine in Shanghai.

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

When in Shanghai Stop at the

GRAND HOTEL KALEE

Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

A. MILDNER, Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....\$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....\$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun

Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuehchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkingpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

5441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office

" " 2618 General Office

" " 5620 T. T. Department

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels, dollars and other currencies according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager

F. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

missions in various parts of Honan by bandits. An announcement calling foreign communities of Hankow to the meeting was made in the local paper, and was signed by the following: A. E. Marker, L. E. Gale, J. Wallace Wilson, R. Herbertz, Fr. R. Covi, W. G. Kirkhope, S. Takahashi, R. Sisterne, S. H. Littell, W. P. Mills, H. C. Pearce, R. Aird, Lewis Jones, Fr. A. Meani and A. W. J. Wat. At the meeting which was attended by nationals of foreign communities here, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved: That this meeting views with consternation the unchecked and growing lawlessness prevalent throughout China, which has recently culminated in the outbreak in Honan with its organized attack on foreign life and property. It demands that effective action be taken to secure the immediate release of the captives in the hands of the bandits, and that adequate steps be devised by the foreign governments through their representatives at Peking to ensure the future security of their nationals in China. It demands also that the principle of the responsibility of the Central government for maintaining law and order be at last enforced, and that the said government be held strictly accountable for its failures in this respect." A local committee was elected to look into the matter of putting through this resolution and it consists of: "A. E. Marker, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce and manager of the International Export Company; C. B. Horner, manager of the Robert Dollar Company; W. P. Mills, Secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A.; and Lewis Jones, Agent of the China Inland Mission. A telegram was received by the Inland Mission that all friends were released. But it is unfortunate that all foreign missionaries in Honan who could do so, were compelled by the threatening menace to escape, and at Chikungshan, the American School and the Swedish Mission School together with the winter community of that resort, all evacuated Chikungshan and escaped to Hankow, on receiving the threat from bandits that they would invade the hills and clear out all foreigners.

Hankow, November 19, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, November 15 to Wednesday, November 22.)

The arrest of the present Minister of Finance Lo Wen-kan at Peking, seems to be the outstanding news of importance during the week under review. The bandit situation around Hankow has also gained much attention during the week and the fact that an assemblage of foreigners have met in conference to interfere in the damage being done to both foreigners and Chinese in the towns along the Peking-Hankow Railway has much significance and stern hopes are expressed that this will result in at least bringing about a solution of the bandit problem.

According to *Reuter's* message the following regards the arrest of the Minister of Finance. The Cabinet sent out a circular telegram to the Provinces this afternoon stating that Wu Ching-lian and Chang Po-lieh, chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the House of Representatives, had officially handed to the president a statement to the effect that the Minister of Finance Lo Wen-kan, had privately signed an agreement with the Sino-Italian Bank regarding a postponement of the Austro-German Loan, signed prior to the war. Wu Ching-lian had requested the President to order the arrest of Mr. Lo, who was now at the Court awaiting examination. The truth of these charges would be made clear according to law. This report was circulated in order to dispel rumors and avoid misunderstandings. The Cabinet was resolved to resign but would not leave office until this case was cleared up.

The House of Representatives have issued an urgent notice calling on members to attend a special meeting at which the Finance Minister's case will be discussed.

In addition to foreign intervention in the bandit situation in Honan Province, a joint note has been sent to Peking from the Ministers of Great Britain, United States, Italy, France and Sweden, to the Chinese Foreign Office, dealing with the return of the nationals of those five countries, now held captives by the bandits in Honan. It is understood, according to the *Chung Mei News Service*, that a definite date will be set to effect the release.

The situation in Fukien seems to have become serious again, and a situation has arisen as the result of an effort by Generals Wang Yung-chuan, and Hsu Chung-chih and Lin Sen, to seize moneys lying in banks at Amoy and Fukien belonging to the Salt Revenue Administration. A *Reuter's Agency*, despatch had the following to say:

A despatch states that on Sunday last they demanded that salt revenue to the amount of \$253,000 in the Hongkong

A New Steamship Service

American ships go to all the important ports of the world

Pacific Freight Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Phi's, Straits Settlements, & India

For San Francisco

Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 23 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Jan. 6. (105)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H kong.

Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 7 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Dec. 21 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 4 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Jan. 18 (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Jan. 9 (1)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 31 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Jan. 14 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports

Apus, S'hai, November 29 (5)
West Kader, S'hai, Dec. 5 (10)

For Straits, Java Territory

Hongkong and Manila

Eastern Sailor, S'hai, Nov. 29 (10)
Apus, S'hai, December 1 (5)

NEW and gigantic American ships are taking thousands of tons of cargo to and from the greatest markets of the world. A magnificent fleet of 406 U. S. Government vessels now offers you a wonderful opportunity. Now you can take advantage of the swiftness, the expertness, and the efficiency, characteristically American, in which these splendid ships excel.

They are now being operated for the U. S. Government by Steamship Companies with years of successful experience and reputations of international repute. Their rates are as low as the lowest. Their service is unexcelled. And they carry freight and passengers to all the important ports of the world.

Consult the U. S. Shipping Board official in your port, or any U. S. Consular officer for further information. The U. S. Government and the people of the U. S. are interested in making this service a success. No effort and no expense has been spared to make it compete with the *very best*.

Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of Steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco

Europe via Manila.

Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 7 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Dec. 21 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Jan. 4 (105)

For San Francisco

Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Nov. 25 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Dec. 9 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Dec. 23 (105)

For Seattle

Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Dec. 3 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Dec. 17 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 31 (1)

From Seattle

Manila via Hongkong.

Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Nov. 28 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Dec. 12 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Dec. 26 (1)

(1) The Admiral Line

Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, S'hai, C. 597
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry

5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Singapore

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C. 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'ain, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila
New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
18 Nanking Rd. Shanghai, C. 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

An American Government Institution

Washington, D. C.

A copy of the GENERAL INDEX to Volumes 17, 18, 19 and 20 of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, covering the issues from June 1, 1921 to June 1, 1922, will be sent on request.

The Weekly Review,
4 Avenue Edward VII.,
SHANGHAI.

and Shanghai Bank at Amoy should be turned over to them, together with \$70,000 in the Foochow branch of the same bank, and threatened to use force in order to secure these funds. They are detaining the Salt Inspector at Foochow and have appointed a man of their own to replace him, and have also arrested the manager of the Bank of China at Foochow in order to force the surrender of \$20,000 in Salt revenue which is lying in the vaults of that bank.

As the rights of their governments under the Reorganization Loan Agreement are involved, the British, French and Japanese Consuls have lodged a protest with the local authorities. A naval guard from H. M. S. *Hollyhock* has also been landed and stationed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The situation in the South seems somewhat obscure and the advent of what is apparently a new party under General Li Hou-chi implies neither sympathy toward General Hsu Chung-chih, nor hostile intentions against Kwangtung, but merely an ambition to dominate Fukien. On the other hand General Li Hou-chi has expressed a desire to confer with General Chen or his representatives with a view to forming an alliance. This combination will inevitably throw Foochow into the arms of "the military government" as the opponent of Generals Chen and Li.

General Feng since his arrival in Peking has announced that he desires to inspect the troops of various provinces, and especially desires to inspect the province of Anhui first and see that disbandment was properly carried out there. General Feng also voiced the request that the government should draft regulations to govern his new post clearly specifying what the new duties of the Inspector-General of the Army are to be. This has been referred to the Cabinet.

An important *Reuter's* note concerning the information that the Chita Assembly has passed a resolution abolishing the Far Eastern Republic handing over to Moscow the control of the whole territory which will be henceforth known and form a part of Soviet Russia, was despatched on September 16. The *Rosta News Agency*, says the idea of reunification of the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia, is growing in popularity. The report sent out shows it is based on these demands:

First, the Far Eastern Republic was created two and a half years ago for safeguarding the interests of Russia from foreign aggression. Now that there is not a single armed foreigner on the Russian mainland since the evacuation of Japanese troops from Siberia, the Far Eastern Republic has served its purpose and achieved its aim.

Second, the Far Eastern Republic is part of Russia and its population part of the Russian people, and as it is now free from White Guards, it shall re-enter into the fold of Russia and its population shall be re-united with the Russian people. When unification is achieved, the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic shall exercise its authority over the entire Russian territory from Europe in the west to the Pacific in the east.

Owing to the completion of work and the peaceful situation existing in Vladivostok the Japanese Diplomatic Mission have left Vladivostok, and all foreign cruisers have left with the exception of one Japanese and American, which will go within a fortnight. Moscow intends to pursue a policy of encouraging investment of foreign capital, particularly British capital, in Siberia, guaranteeing absolute security. A branch of the Far Eastern Bank will shortly be opened in Vladivostok for the purpose of handling foreign exchange under the proper system, according to the report.

A general reorganization scheme is being planned in Canton, with General Chan Kwing-ming as official instigator to reorganize the Kwangtung Provincial Bank with the proceeds from the Currency Loan, the first instalment of which is to be paid within two weeks according to a telegram received from London.

The Third annual convention of the International Bar Association is being planned in Manila for January 11, 12, and 13. The first convention was held in Tokio in 1920 and the second in Peking in 1921. The bar association in Manila selects the officers of the association for the year and for the convention in January. There is still much discussion in Manila at present regarding the tax on newspapers which was described in last week's *Review*.

During the week under review news has come to Japan stating that the United States census bureau has estimated that a thousand Japanese will lose citizenship already granted as a result of the Supreme Court decision. More than 300 of the Japanese affected were given citizenship after serving with the American army in the world war. Editorially it is expressed in the U. S. that the Japanese ardently believe in race equality with good reason, but nevertheless know as well as any people the practical difficulties in the way of overcoming sheer race prejudice. The paper points to former attempts to exclude foreigners and to present restrictions to the activities of foreigners in the country of Japan.



ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
an American Institution

CAPITAL \$4,000,000 SURPLUS \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI

Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.
Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection.
Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit
Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold
Credit and Commercial Information or Advice

Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.

BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING TIENSIN HANKOW HONGKONG CANTON
SINGAPORE MANILA SAN FRANCISCO

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY

MANILA, P. I.

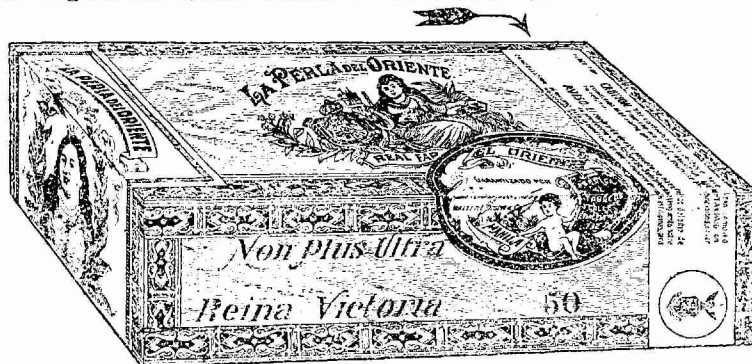
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

The public is cautioned against purchasing imitations of the original
La Perla Del Oriente, El Cometa Del Oriente and Imperio Del Mundo

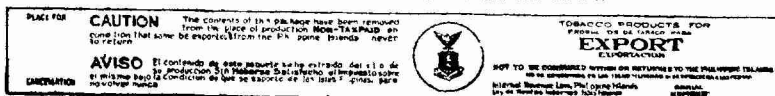
Brands of cigars manufactured in Manila, Philippine Islands

by **EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY**

All cigars sold under the above brands not bearing the official Export Stamp of the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Government of the Philippine Islands, can not be cigars of the original and famous brands of **EL ORIENTE**.



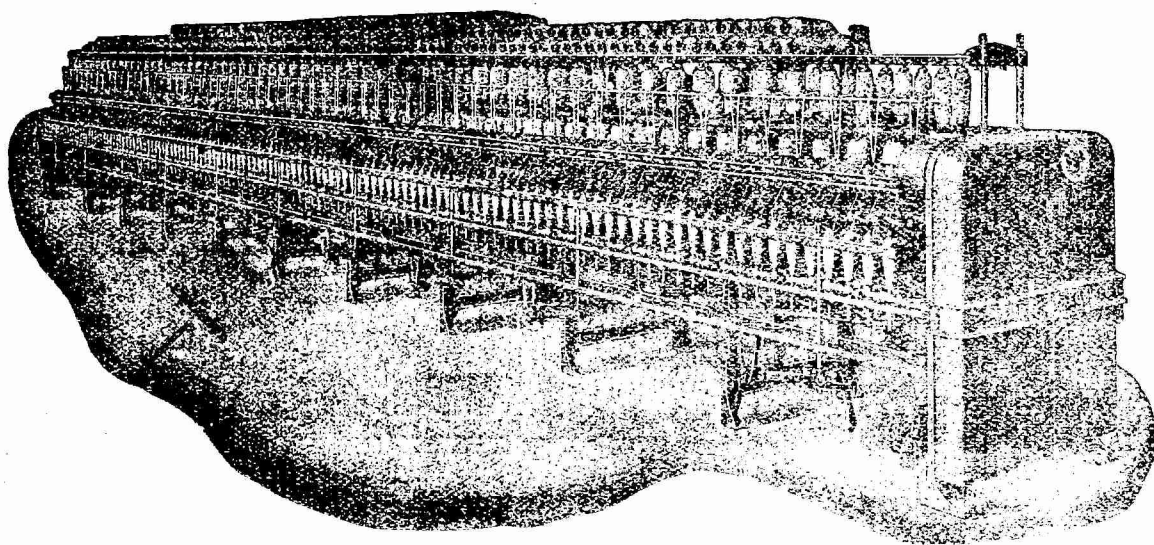
FACIMILE OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPORT STAMP



LOOK FOR THE STAMP ON THE BOX AND THE WORD "MANILA" ON THE LABEL

EL ORIENTE CIGAR FACTORY,
of WALTER E. OLSEN & CO., INC., MANILA, P. I.
I. DELBOURGO,
38 Kiangse Road, Agent in China.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Agents in China



THANKSGIVING TIME

One reason why some people are "thankful" just now is that they have a substantially-sized Savings Account in the A. O. B. C. receiving 4% interest.

If you aren't one of this fortunate group now, resolve that by next year you too will have this cause for thanksgiving. Take the first step by opening an account TODAY.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

UNIVERSAL
WINDING MACHINES

THE ONLY COMPLETE WINDING SYSTEM
MACHINES FOR WINDING
*Filling for Looms, Cones for Knitting
Tubes for Twisting
Warps, Braiders, Thread, Binder Twine
Rope and Electrical Coils*

PARIS
BOMBAY
TOKIO
MANCHESTER, SHANGHAI, OSAKA
Cable Address: LEESON BOSTON

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
LEESONA
BOSTON, U.S.A.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 16. Social Democrats refuse to enter coalition government which includes German people's party, with which Herr Hugo Stinnes is connected, according to Berlin report.—Paris despatch says France is solvent if Reparations fails.—General election in London is concluded in a torrent of political oratory.

November 17. Ismet Pasha upon arrival in Paris says Turkey will demand her rights and will remain faithful to the Franco-Turk Agreement.—Feature of election results in London show Labor gain, while Scotland proves especially sympathetic toward worker's party.

November 18. Italian ruler gives Allies a hint of new complications in peace treaties.—London report says elections result in Conservatives winning with a majority of seventy or more while Labor takes 141 seats.—President Harding in letter to Republican Woman's Club creates sensation by saying public mind is shifting with regard to prohibition, as census shows people want modification.

November 19. Sultan of Turkey takes refuge on British battleship which sails for Malta but is not abdicating he declares, according to report from Constantinople.

November 20. New York report says Victor Talking Machines stockholders ratify proposal to increase capital stock from \$5,500,000 to \$35,500,000, of which \$30,000,000 common stock is to be distributed as a 600 percent stock dividend.

November 22. The Lausanne Conference opens with great crowds present and Swiss president expresses strong hope that Greco-Turk War will prove last act of terrible tragedy that has been desolating Europe and Asia so long.—Report from Rome says Pope decides to make Cardinal of United States delegate.

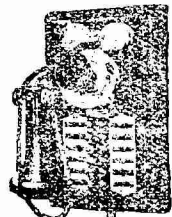
Western Electric

INTER-PHONES

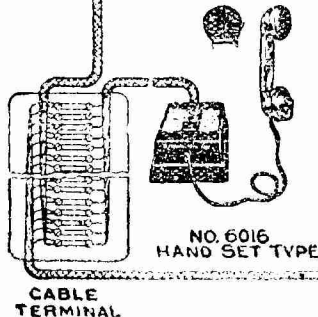
SYSTEM No. 1

The No. 1 Interphone system is recommended for use in residences, banks, institutions, warehouses, stores, or other mercantile establishments where more than one conversation will take place at the same time.

The system is reliable in operation and the apparatus is pleasing in appearance and moderate : : in cost. : :

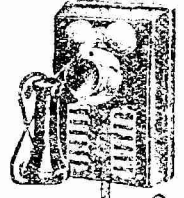


NO. 1325
WALL TYPE



NO. 6016
HAND SET TYPE

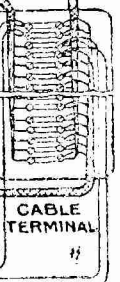
CABLE
TERMINAL



NO. 1324
WALL TYPE

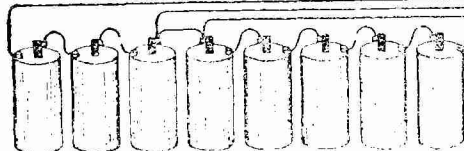


NO. 6016
DESK TYPE



CABLE
TERMINAL

INTER-PHONE SYSTEM NO. 1



CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

Peking, China—
1 Piao Chang-ku Cha-dao

Western Electric Co., Inc.
New York

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN CHINA

FOR
CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY
AMPERE N. J.

SHANGHAI
24A Kiangso Road

Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.
Tokio



America's Pioneer
Dog Remedies

BOOK ON

Dog Diseases

AND

How to Feed

Mailed Free to Any Address

H. CLAY GLOVER
Co., Inc.

129 West 24th Street, New York, U. S. A.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital Authorized... £1,200,000.00
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520.00
Reserve Fund..... H.K. \$800,000.00

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong

Offices :

Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

Shanghai Office :

No. 1 & 2 Ningpo Road.

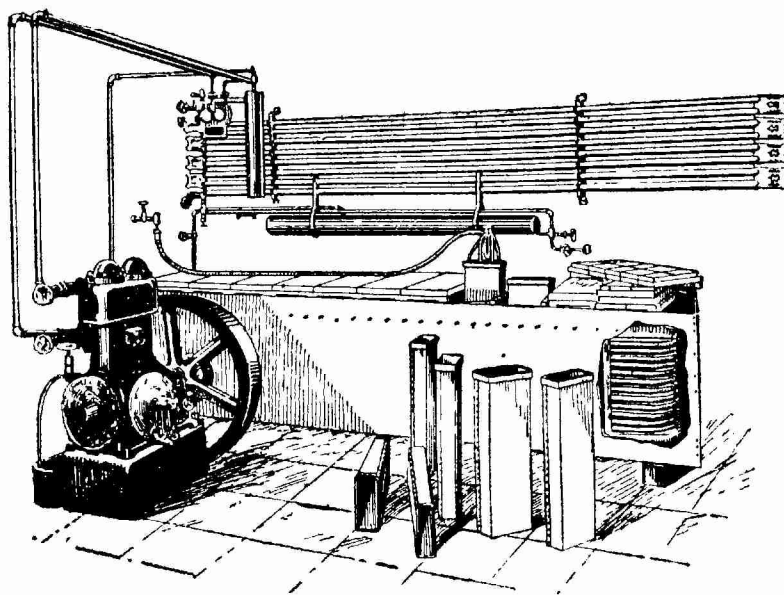
Agencies :

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Samarang	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Sourabaya	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Wong Wen-kuang,
Manager.



Now's the time to
order a

YORK Ice
Machine

for next year.

Let us send you
full information on
this highly profit-
able business.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Yuen Ming Yuen Road

SHANGHAI

Telephone Central 778



Weekly Cotton Market Report.

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, due in a large measure to the attitude and operations of the local Bull clique, and values were carried 50 points above the level ruling about a week ago, and with a Steady undertone at the close of the week.

We think, therefore, that for the present the market continues to hinge on the future trend of the New York and Indian Markets.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all, some 5-6,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Hankow, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Wuhu, Canton and Newchang.

Liverpool, November 16, 1922.

Liverpool Markets:—

Middling American, Spot 15.29 Pence

" " January.....14.40 "

" " March 14.19 "

Market:—Steady.

New York, November 16, 1922.

New York Market:—December 25.30 Cents

January 25.15 "

March.....25.15 "

May 24.93 "

July 24.80 "

Spot 25.50 "

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, November 16, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 484 per Khandy.

Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan..... " 349 " "

Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan. " 435 " "

Market:—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Nov./Dec./Jan. Tls. 32.25

Shanghai, Nov./Dec. " 30.00

M-ginned, Nov./Dec. " 30.50

Taichong, Nov./Dec..... " 31.50

Shensi, Spot. " 33.00

Market:—Steady.

The Lumber Market

(By the China Import and Export Lumber Co.)

From November 25, the selling prices for Oregon Pine tongue-and-groove flooring will be as follows:—

Oregon Pine tongue-and-groove Flooring	No. 1	No. 2
	Shanghai Tls.	
1" x 4"	90.00	66.00
1" x 6"	92.00	66.00
1½" x 4"	102.00	
1½" x 6"	102.00	

ex yard—Delivery charges as usual.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

HANKOW



HEAD OFFICE: 25 Broad Street, New York

"MOW SUNG YANG HANG"



行 洋 (Established in China 40 years) 生 茂

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Cable Address: AMTRACO

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR

We offer a service whereby your sales message can be carried to any part of China, at half the cost of any other medium. Made of strong galvanized iron sheet, size 31 x 43,"

ONE SHEET PAINTED BULLETINS

placed in vital locations in the towns and villages of the interior will bring you results. The expense of printing posters is eliminated. Designs may be changed if desired.

PERMANENT and ECONOMICAL

**THE ORIENTAL PRESS
ADVERTISING DEPT.**

113 Avenue Edward VII.

PANFLAVIN-PASTILLES

recommended by the medical profession
as a remedy

**AGAINST INFLAMMATION
OF THE THROAT**

and as

**A PROPHYLACTICUM AGAINST
GRIPPE, DIPHTHERIA & OTHER
INFECTIOUS THROAT DISEASES**

Manufactured by:

LEOPOLD CASELLA & CO.

Frankfurt am/Main

Price.....\$—75 per bottle

Obtainable from
SINE PHARMACY, 6a Broadway
and
ALL LEADING CHEMISTS.

Wholesale:

Sine Company, Ltd.

4 Ezra Road, Shanghai

EQUITABLE

Eastern Banking Corporation

行銀通大

Capital U. S. \$2,000,000

Surplus & Undivided Profits ... U. S. \$ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association

Correspondents:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
New York London Paris

Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The North-
western National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens
National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

1 Kiukiang Road

Telephone { Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T. T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

Interest rates on application

Telegraphic Transfers & Drafts bought & sold

JAS. J. ROGERS } *Managers*
E. C. FUNCK }

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 15th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has declined steadily during the past week, to-day's quotations of $32\frac{1}{2}$ ready and $32\frac{3}{4}$ forwards, being respectively $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has fallen to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Locally the market, in regard to Imports and Exports continues inactive and the bulk of business passing has been for speculators' account. Except for a little steadiness brought into the market through bear covering, which was for one day reflected in the London silver market, the general tone has shown easiness, and the market closes on the weak side.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 39,443,000 a decrease of Tls. 782,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 35,120,000 a decrease of \$ 1,920,000.

estimated value Tls. 64,729,000 as against Tls. 40,856,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for October	Thursday Nov. 9	Friday Nov. 10	Saturday Nov. 11	Monday Nov. 13	Tuesday Nov. 14	Wednesday Nov. 15
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/4 072	3/3	3/3 3/2½	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
D/Dts. „	—	3/3½	3/3½ 3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½
4m/s „	—	3/3½	3/3½ 3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½
T/T India	255.281	247½	247½ 244½	241½	241½	240½	239½
T/T France	1006.666	1155	1105 1090	1110	1100	1085	1070
T/T N.Y.	74 135	72½	72½ 71½	70½	70½	70½	70½
T/T H'kong	75 109	75	75 75	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	65.104	67	66½ 67½	68½	68½	68½	68½
T/T Batavia	194.666	190	190 187	184½	184½	184½	184½
T/T Straits	70.125	72½	72½ 73½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A	3/5.932	3/4½	3/4½ 3/4	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/4½	3/4½ 3/4½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½	3/3½
6m/s „ D/A	3/6.432	3/5	3/5 3/4½	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
4m/s B/F. } C., D/A, D/P	1,056.666	1205	1155 1140	1160	1150	1135	1120
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	77.812	76	76 75	74	74	74½	74½
4m/s „ Docs	—	76½	76½ 75½	74½	74½	74½	74½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.

* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

* N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s

„ „ 4 m/s

„ „ 6 m/s

	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15
33½	33½	33	32½	33	32½	
G. \$.66½	G. \$.66½	G. \$.65½	G. \$.64½	G. \$.65½	G. \$.65½	
Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
324½	328½	328½	326½	328½	330½	
111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	
72.725	72.80	72.8625	72.90	72.8125	72.7875	
3½%	3½%	3½%	4½%	3½%	4%	

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s

„ „ 4 m/s

„ „ 6 m/s

London on Paris T/T 67.62

London on Germany T/T 33000

New York on London T/T 447

Bombay on London T/T 1/3½

Hongkong on „ T/T 2/4½

Yokohama „ „ T/T 2/1½

New Books and Publications

The Practice of Journalism

A Treatise on Newspaper-Making by Walter Williams and Frank L. Martin, Columbia, Missouri: Missouri Book Co., Columbia, Mo., U. S. A.: October, 1922.

JOURNALISTS, educators, and other friends in China of Dr. Walter Williams will be interested in *The Practice of Journalism*, of which he is part-author. In the field of journalism any work to which is attached the name or approval of Dean Walter Williams is received with intense interest. The arrival in China of Dean Williams' new book, within a year after his last visit here, coupled with the fact that, following his visit, one university has instituted a department of journalism and at least four other colleges are offering courses in advertising deserves more than cursory attention.

Dr. Williams, in addition to being dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri—the first school of journalism in the world—is president of the Press Congress of the World. Frank L. Martin, joint author of the publication, is professor of the practice of journalism in the Missouri School of Journalism. Both Dean Williams and Prof. Martin are deeply interested in the Orient, especially China, and both have made frequent visits to China during the last decade. In addition to the score or more graduates of the Missouri School of Journalism engaged in journalistic work in China and the Far East, there are at present six Chinese, including one Shanghai girl, studying under them at Missouri.

The Practice of Journalism was first written in 1911, but the limited edition that was published was soon exhausted. The new edition has been revised and brought up-to-date. It is divided into six parts, the first of which is "The Journalist's Creed," as set forth by Dean Williams. The creed, which has been translated into practically all the languages of the world, ends, "I believe that the journalism that succeeds best—and best deserves success—fears God and honors man; is stoutly independent, unmoved by pride of opinion or greed of power, constructive, tolerant but never careless, self-controlled, patient, always respectful of its readers but always unafraid; is quickly indignant at injustice; is unswayed by the appeal of privilege or the clamor of the mob; seeks to give every man a chance and, as far as law and honest wage and recognition of human brotherhood can make it so, an equal chance; is profoundly patriotic while sincerely promoting international good will and cementing world-comradeship; is a journalism of humanity, of and for today's world."

Parts two and three are also written by Dean Williams, and deal with the profession of journalism, as it is different from the art of printing and the business of publishing; and the direction, style and writing of editorials. Written in simple, short sentences, terse and to the point, the fascination and call of journalism is set forth as an appeal to man's desire for power, mastery and service.

The fourth and fifth parts are written by Prof. Martin. They are concerned with news-gathering and news writing, and discuss the practical work of the reporter, together with an outline of his qualifications, duties and explanation of newspaper terminology, rules for the writing of newspaper stories and suggestions as to what to avoid and the use of words.

The last part is a style book, compiled by the faculty for use in the Missouri School of Journalism, but which is equally applicable to any publication. Not only are there given useful directions for the writing and copyreading of news stories, but also sound principles for the writing of headlines with sample heads.

Combining romance, glamor and the call to service of journalism with the sound principles and rules for guidance, the Williams-Martin book is not only interesting and instructive to read, ideal for a text and reference book, but is filled with the call to service, for "never was the place of journalism in the order of civilization and progress more important, more essential, than it is today. For is not every editor a ruler of the world, being a persuader of it? This is the Profession of Journalism."

Maurice E. Votaw

Department of Journalism,
St. John's University, Shanghai.

BABBITT

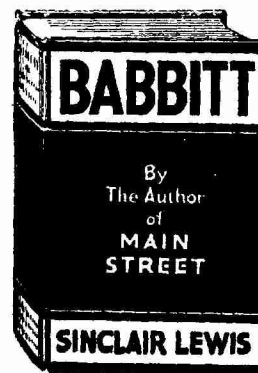
is the story of a man, his family, and his one great friendship.

George F. Babbitt is a hustling, prosperous real estate broker in a city of about 350,000. Back of his business and clubs and 100% activities is a wistful wonder as to what this business of living is all about.

Price \$4.00

Fiction Leaders

Beach: Flowing Gold \$4 00
Bindloss: Northwest...3.50
Burnett: Robin 4.00
Canfield: Rough-Hewn 4.00
Dawson: The Vanishing Point.....4.00
Dell: Charles Rex.....4.00
Grey: The Day of the Beast 4.00
Kyne: Cappy Ricks Retires.....4.00
Locke: The Tale of Triona 4.00
McCutcheon: Viola Gwyn 4.00
Raine: The Fighting Edge.....3.50
Raymond: Tell England 3.25
Richmond: Foursquare 3.50



Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shanghai Tientsin

The Calcutta Review

An Illustrated Monthly (Established 1844) Third Series Vol. IV No. 3—September 1922. Senate House, Calcutta.

IT is a pleasure to read such a magazine as this not alone for the material which it contains but because of its origin and purpose. The Review is published by Calcutta University, and is a worthy expression of the opinion along various lines of that institution.

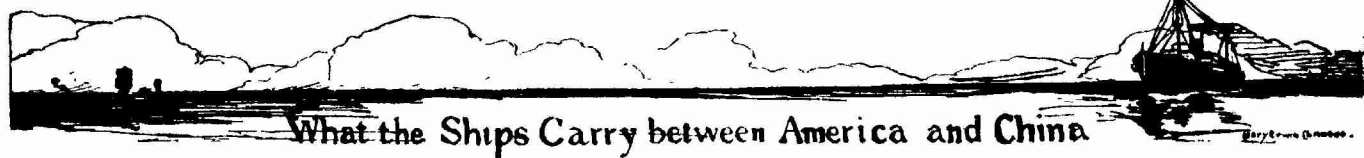
The current number has some twenty articles exclusive of special departments. The titles of a few of these will illustrate the scope of the magazine: Ancient India, an address delivered at the University by Prof. Sylvain Levi of the College de France; Fifty-Eight Years' Fight with Malaria; Charles H. Tawney, a biographical sketch by Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary; Some Bird Pets of Bengal (*The Shama—Cisticola Macrura*); A Plea for Social Justice; About Algae; The Rose of India—A Romance of the Ancient script by Rev. F. A. Judd; Chaplain Dehra Dun; Some Charges Against the Calcutta University; Itinerary of Ou-K'ong by Dr. Sylvain Levi and E. Chavarnes; The Total Eclipse of the Sun by Meghnad Saha, Professor of Physics; a discussion of the theory of Minstein. These are enough to indicate the scholarly interests of the magazine.

The student of things Chinese will be especially interested in parts of the address on Ancient India by Prof. Levi, and in the Itinerary of Ou-K'ong, both of which deal with the ancient relations of China with India. Those interested in the effects of Western education on Oriental students will enjoy the study of Pheroze Shah Mehta and His Times, an early graduate of Bombay University, a student of Elphinstone College in England, and later a prominent scholar, public speaker, and lawyer. The article on Charges against Calcutta University is of interest and somewhat amusing dealing as it does with the subject of the hours of work to be expected of a college teacher and the pay which he should receive. India as well as China it seems has to face the problem of shorter hours and higher wages for its intellectuals as well as its laborers!

Not the least interesting part of this issue is a long list of the publications of Calcutta University. One cannot help wishing that the colleges and universities in China had such a list of contributions to knowledge—or were publishing as good a magazine as Calcutta University.

H. F. MacNair

St. John's University, October 26, 1922.



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Taels, Custom Rate Sept. Taal 1.17 equal Gold \$1)

S. S. M. S. Dollar, from U. S. A. September 15.		S. S. M. S. Dollar, September 28. To New York.		S. S. Nikko Maru, from U.S.A., September 21:		Leadfoil and Tinfoil,	
Sheetings:		Rhubarb Pls. 50		Oil, Lubricating Galls. 526		Mixture	
Grey, 12 1/2 lb, over 110 threads per sq. in.... Pcs. 3,000		S. S. President McKinley, Sept. 25.		S. S. President Jackson, from U. S. A., September 21.		Leather, Calf	
Covers Table		To Seattle		Cotton Bags, New.... Pls. 2		Milk, Condensed	
Motor-cars		Tea, Black, Kiukiang. Pls 46		Iron, Manufactures of. , , 23		Milk, Evaporated	
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300. Pls. 1,061		Tea, Green:		Ammonia, Anhydrous. , , 228		Oranges, Fresh	
Copper Sheets		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 29		Bones, Cow		Paper, Cardboard	
Iron Cobbles		Egg, Albumen, Dried. , , 68		Butter		Pitch	
Iron Wire, Defective. , , 745		To Baltimore.		Cheese		Raisins	
Iron Nails, Wire		Bristles		Cream, Evaporated. , , 915		Canned Fruits	
Iron Washers		To Philadelphia.		Flour, Wheat		Canned Fish	
Iron Plates, Oil		Cotton Yarn, Waste. , , 199		Canned Salmon		Canned Meats	
Iron Galvanized:		Hemp		Hats, Felt		Hats	
Wire		To Chicago.		Cigarettes		Chocolates	
Wire Shorts		Tea, Black Kiukiang. Pls. 13		S. S. Arabia Maru, September 22, from U. S. A.,		Lemons, Fresh	
Zinc Sheets		Tea, Green:		Flour, Wheat		Typewriters	
Bones, Cow		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 75		Tobacco, Prepared. , , 14		Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls. 9,228	
Calcium, Carbide of. , , 165		Young Hyson, other Ports. , , 4		Cigarettes		Mille 81,875	
Dextrine		Hyson, other Ports. , , 30		S. S. Nile, October 3.		S. S. Mayebashi Maru, from U. S. A., September 25.	
Glue, Cow		To St. Louis.		To San Francisco		Sheetings:	
Indigo Paste, Artificial. , , 2,063		Tea, Green:		Tea, Black, Hankow. Pls. 486		Grey, 15 1/2 lb over 110 threads per sq. in. Pcs 680	
Leadfoil and Tinfoil. , , 206		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 104		Tea, Black, Kiukiang. , , 12		Aluminum Sheets. Pls 8	
Leather, Calf		Tea, Green:		Tea, Green:		Iron Wire, Defective. , , 840	
Leather, Sole		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 126		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 23		Iron Nails, Cut	
Packings, Unclassed. , , 21		Young Hyson, Kiukiang. , , 103		Young Hyson, other Ports. , , 25		Iron Nails, Wire	
Paints, Unclassed. , , 40		Hyson, Kiukiang. , , 18		To New York.		Iron Tubes	
Paper, Coated		To New York.		Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		Grease	
Paper, Pasteboard. , , 1,271		Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		White, other Ports, Bls. 50 , , 49.40		Paper, Printing	
Paper, Writing		White, other Ports, Bls. 10 , , 9.87		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		Wax, Paraffin	
Paper, Unclassed		Silk, Waste:		White, Shanghai, Bls. 115 , , 14.10		Oil, Lubricating. Galls. 27,823	
Pitch		Shanghai, Bls. 10. , , 33.17		Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:		Paints, Unclassed. , , 261	
Soda, Caustic		Silk Pongees, Shantung. , , 22.17		Yellow, Hankow, Bls 15 , , 15.27		S. S. Knight Templar, from U. S. A., September 28.	
Sugar of Milk		Bristles		Silk, Pongees, Honan. , , 5.83		Printed Domestic Cret-	
Tobacco, Leaf		Egg, Yolk, Dried. , , 114		Silk Pongees, Shantung. , , 16.66		onnes Yds. 1,279	
Tobacco, Prepared. , , 173		Skins, Goat, Tanned. Pcs. 658		Straw Braid, White. , , 20		Iron Anvils. Pcs. 30	
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases. Galls. 20,150		Skins, Marmot. , , 1,768		S. S. Ethan Allen October 4.		Iron Bolts and Nuts. , , 28	
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk. , , 73,000		Skins, Wolf. , , 168		To New Orleans		Iron Nails, Wire. , , 2,675	
Paints, Unclassed. , , 100		S. S. Elkridge, September 28.		Tea, Black, Kiukiang. Pls. 138		Iron Pipes	
Handkerchiefs		To Los Angeles.		Tea, Green:		Iron Structural Sections. , , 2,584	
Underwear		Tea, Green:		Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 100		Iron Pipes, Galvanized. , , 156	
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 190. Hk. Tls. 8,878		Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 6		To New York.		Leather, Cow, Enamelled. , , 2	
Machinery		S. S. Nile, from U. S. A., Sept 18.		Bristles		Leather, Kid	
S. S. Harold Dollar, from U. S. A., September 15.		Silk Socks		Cotton Yarn, Waste. , , 733		Oakum	
Calcium, Carbide of. Pls. 15		Asparagus, Canned. Pls. 39		Feathers, Duck		Paper, Cardboard	
Flour, Wheat. , , 3,381		Barley, Pearl		Hair, Human		Paper, Unclassed	
S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, from U.S.A., September 14,		Butter		Hides, Cow		Resin	
Cotton Flannel, Grey 32 in. by. Pcs. 3,000		Cheese		Nutmegs		Tobacco, Leaf. , , 42	
S. S. Slavic Prince, September 23.		Fruits, Canned, Table. , , 35		Oil, Wood		Tobacco, Prepared. , , 1	
To Boston.		Leather, Sole		Peas, White. , , 1,365		Rum	
Tea, Green:		Lard		Hats, Rush. Pcs. 27,600		Gal's, 9,232	
Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 150		Paper, Writing		S. S. West Prospect, October 4		Varnish	
Gunpowder, other, Ports. , , 8		Oranges, Fresh. , , 21		To Los Angeles.		Oilcloth	
Young Hyson, other Ports. , , 223		Tinfoil		Tea, Green:		Pcs. 1,125	
Hyson, other Ports. , , 21		Brooms		Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 37		Typewriters	
Hemp		Lemons, Fresh. , , 15,000		Cotton Yarn, Waste. , , 733		Canned Fruits	
Ramie		Canned, Fish		Feathers, Duck		Doz. 79	
To New York.		Canned, Vegetables. , , 60		Hair, Human		Canned Meats	
Tea, Black, Hankow. , , 883		Hats		Hides, Cow		Coffee, in time. , , 108	
Tea, Black, Kiukiang. , , 204		Cigarettes		Nutmegs		Hats	
Tea, Green:		Oil, Lubricating		Oil, Wood		Singlets	
Gunpowder, Ningpo. , , 555		Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 81,900		Peas, White. , , 1,365		Cigarettes	
Gunpowder, Kiukiang. , , 40		S. S. Hanawa, from U.S.A., Sept. 18.		Hats, Rush. Pcs. 27,600		Mille 250	
Imperial, Kiukiang. Pls. 3		Flour, Wheat		S. S. West O'Rourke, October 4.		Machinery	
Young Hyson, Kiukiang. , , 109		Paints, Unclassed. , , 16		Tea, Black, Hankow. Pls. 33		S. S. President Wilson, October 4.	
Young Hyson, other Ports. , , 52		Paper, Unclassed. , , 1		To San Francisco.		To San Francisco.	
Cotton Yarn, Waste. , , 357		Timber:		Tea, Green:		Tea, Green:	
Hides, Buffalo. , , 280		Softwood, Merchantable Sup.ft. 66,733		Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 37		Gunpowder, Ningpo. Pls. 329	
Rhubarb		Softwood, Ordinary Sawn. , , 994,844		Cotton Yarn, Waste. , , 733		Tea, Scented, other Ports. , , 44	
Wool, Sheep's				Feathers, Duck		Peas, White. , , 353	
Hats, Rush				Hair, Human		Skins, Marmot. Pcs. 313	

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China, Siberia, and Russia.

References: Pp. 401-2, 432-3.

Questions: 1. When and why did Japan withdraw her forces from Siberia? 2. Why are China's relations with Russia on a different plane from those of America and Russia? 3. How long a northern boundary has the Chinese empire? 4. What economic relation is there between China, and Siberia and Russia? 5. What is the difference between the Russian Whites and Reds? 6. What difference is pointed out in the relative strength of China and Russia in foreign relations? Due to what? 7. How may Chang Tso-lin's position be changed by Russia's position in the Far East? 8. What is meant by the reference to the "radical student elements"? 9. How many problems can you mention that must be settled eventually by Russia and China? 10. What is the latest report as to relations between Russia and the Far Eastern Government?

Topic 2: Bolshevism vs. Nationalism in Asia.

References: Pp. 404-407.

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. In the study of international affairs why is it necessary to know something of the sources of information? Discuss fully. 3. How have the Soviet governments been aided by conditions in Europe? 4. What are the means by which Bolshevism and Sovietism are spread? What is the difference between these terms? 5. What is the "pseudoliberalism" of the Bolsheviks? 6. How is it stated that Nationalism is being made an agent of Bolshevism in Central Asia? 7. What are the Pan-Turkish and Pan-Islamic movements, and what seems to be the attitude of their leaders toward Bolshevism? 8. What is the attitude of the French government toward Bolshevism and Pan-Islamism? 9. What are held to be the underlying reasons for the struggle between the Greeks and the Turks? 10. Who was Enver Pasha, and how did he differ in his aims with Mustafa Kemal? 11. Why is Russia interested in Central Asia? How does this affect China? Great Britain?

Topic 3: Wireless Telegraphy in China

Reference: Pp. 422

Questions: 1. Why is the Wireless in China of international interest? 2. How was the Company formed which is to build wireless stations in China? 3. Where is the largest such station now? 4. Discuss the plans for the erection of a station in Shanghai.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Development of China's Roads.

References: Pp. 421-22

Questions: 1. Where is the town of Liu Ho, and why has a road been built to connect it with Shanghai? Will the road stop there? 2. How will the spread of good roads in China affect (a) canal traffic, (b) railroad traffic, (c) military development, (d) the automobile industry? 3. What type of work is being done by Drs. Palmberg and Crandall? 4. What do you note as to the charges in the hospital? Compare them, if possible, with charges in Shanghai and American hospitals. 5. Why do more men enter the hospital than women?

Topic 2: Kwangtung Students' Protest.

Reference: P. 430

Questions: 1. What are the reasons for the protest of these students? 2. What has been the attitude of the Assembly toward the proposed loan? 3. What do you think of the attitude of the students on this question?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Mining Interests in Shantung.

Reference: P. 402.

Questions: 1. Upon what does the settlement of the mining interests in

Shantung rest? 2. Does it seem that the provisions of the Treaty are being observed? 3. What Ministry has the power to settle this question? 4. Has there been a change in the interest of the people in the Shantung question? How and why?

Topic 2: The China Trade Act.

References: Pp. 403-4.

Questions: 1. What was the main reason why Americans worked for the passage of this Act? 2. Has the main purpose been accomplished according to the writer of this article? 3. What types of American business are aided, and which are not? Which are the more important? 4. In what way, is it argued, are business men more favored by the old than by the new system? 5. What is held to be the probable immediate result of the new Act? 6. By what means can the Act be changed and improved?

Topic 3: England's Safeguards for Foreign Investments.

Reference: P. 404.

Questions: 1. What is the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, and when was it founded, and incorporated? 2. What are the objects, and the means by which the objects are attained, of this Corporation? 3. Does the United States have such a means of protecting its foreign investors? what is the weakness of the American system?

Topic 4: China's Commerce and the Pacific.

References: Pp. 408-10, 414, 416

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Moh, and where did he deliver this address? 2. What are the objects of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conferences? 3. What reasons are enumerated by Mr. Moh why China is of importance at such a conference? 4. What does he show as to the relation of politics and finance in China? 5. What was the change in China's trade between 1880 and 1920? 6. What commodity stood at the head of China's imports during this period? 7. What is shown as to the importance of metals and minerals in China's trade? 8. What commodity ranks first in China's exports? 9. What is the proportion of increase of American trade with China during the period under review? 10. What is said of Japan's trade with China? 11. After Japan and the U. S. A. how do the Pacific countries rank in point of importance so far as China's trade is concerned? 12. What is said as to the effect of the Open Door Policy upon China's trade? 13. What are China's desires re the Tariff? 14. Does China favor a protective tariff? 15. What can you say as to the effect of *likin* upon China's trade? 16. What other obstacles are mentioned as hindering China's natural development of trade? 17. What are Mr. Moh's conclusions?



In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGES, Charles S. Lobingier.

U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lutton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

U. S. MARSHAL,

DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

BAR EXAMINING { Nelson E. Lutton.
COMMITTEE: { W. W. Blume.
Roland S. Haskell.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 17, 1922	Cause No. 1965,	U. S. v. Theyken; appearance for sentence.
" 17, "	" 1320,	Quelch v. Crawley; testimony taken of Crawley and Quelch.
" 20, "	" 1983,	In re Application of Sidney A. Moss for Admission to the Bar; oath administered.
" 20, "	" 1017,	Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al. Motion to dissolve injunction and dismiss action.
" 20, "	" 1848	Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; motion for judgment by default.
" 20, "	" 1826,	L. V. Lang v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; on demurrer.
" 20, "	" 1835,	Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.; Motion for bill of particulars.
" 20, "	" 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Import & Export Co.; motion for judgment by default.
" 20, "	" 1179,	C. H. Wong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co.; Inc.; motion to set.
" 20, "	" 1351,	The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star Steamship Corp.; motion to set.
" 20, "	" 1355,	Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.; motion to set.
" 20, "	" 1430	The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; motion for judgment by default.
" 20, "	" 1473,	The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; motion to set.
" 20, "	" 1810,	Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club; motion to set.
" 20, "	" 1861,	Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al; on demurrer.
" 20, "	" 1320,	Quelch v. Crawley; testimony taken of Quelch and Crawley.

DODGE & SEYMOUR, (China) LTD., PLAINTIFF, v. HARRY S. JANES, RECEIVER, ET AL, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1779; decided August 30, 1922.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court.)

1. **Receivers:** The Rights to sue a receiver is usually conditioned upon the consent of the Court appointing him.
2. **ID.:** PLEADING, The Exceptions provided by Section 66 of the Judicial Code must be pleaded in order to be availed of.
3. **ID.:** ID. A complaint in an action against a receiver which fails to allege either the obtaining of such consent or the existence of the statutory grounds of exception is subject to demurrer.
Fessenden & Holcomb by Mr. Holcomb for the demurrant.
Williams, Franklin & Faison by Mr. Franklin, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action of replevin to recover certain property alleged to be in the possession of one who is described as "the receiver of defendant, Shanghai Taxicab Company, Inc., a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the United States," etc.

The name of the court appointing the receiver is not mentioned (tho it will be seen that the validity of the receivership is assumed), nor is it alleged that the consent of such court to sue the receiver was obtained and on this latter ground a demurrer is interposed.

It is stated in a well known work that

"the weight of authority is that a receiver appointed by judicial authority cannot, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, be subjected to suit without the leave of the court whose officer he is, granted in the cause in which he was appointed."¹

It is, indeed, provided that a receiver appointed by a Federal Court

"may be sued in respect of any act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with such property, without the previous leave of the court in which such receiver or manager was appointed."²

It is not alleged in the complaint before us that the detention of the property here sought to be recovered is an "act or transaction of his in carrying on the business connected with" the property of which he is receiver, and without such an averment we do not think plaintiff is entitled to the benefit of the exception provided by the statute.

The case³ cited by plaintiff's counsel does not seem to be in point here where no state court is involved. At least a more authoritative decision⁴ of the Supreme Court seems quite as much in point.

An averment of the court's consent to sue the receiver being essential and it not appearing that this case falls within the statutory exception, the demurrer must be

SUSTAINED.

1. Cyc. XXXIV, 411.

2. Fed. Judicial Code, 66.

3. Huffeld v. Automaton Piano Co., 66 Fed. 788.

4. Porter v. Sabin, 149 U. S. 473, 37 L. Ed. 815.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 18, 1922, Cause No. 1986,	In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of Maurice B. Kingsley; testimony taken of Landis, Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Benjamin, and Chang Shu Chow. Adjourned to Nov. 20.
" 18, " " " 1985,	U. S. v. Haimovitch; testimony taken of Mr. and Mrs. Struahan and defendant.
" 18, " " " 1981,	U. S. v. Slegman; testimony taken of Foo Yong Koh, Dai Pau Tsung, Nyu Tsung Kung and defendant.
" 20, " " " No. 1986,	In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of Maurice B. Kingsley; testimony taken of Gauntlet, Dunn, Landis, Thomas, Blume, Shao King Fong, Kiu Ki Fo and Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley; adjourned to Nov. 21.
" 21, " " " No. 1986,	In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of Maurice B. Kingsley; verdict of jurors.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 14, 1922, Cause No. 1946,	Peyran v. Peyran; decree.
" 15, " " " 1701,	Le Munyon v. Le Munyon; decree.
" 15, " " " 1303,	Neugent v. Neugent; decree.
" 16, " " " 1339,	Thos. W. Simmons & Co. v. Roy W. Gilmore; order of dismissal.
" 17, " " " 1965,	U. S. v. Theyken; sentence.
" 20, " " " 1983,	In re Application of Sidney A. Moss for Admission to the Bar; applicant admitted.
" 20, " " " 1848,	Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; passed for service.
" 20, " " " 1826,	L. V. Lang v. Wilkins, Bros. & Co. Inc.; passed to Nov. 27.
" 20, " " " 1835,	Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.; passed to Dec. 4.
" 20, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co.; passed to Nov. 27.
" 20, " " " 1430,	The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; submitted.
" 20, " " " 1862,	Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al; submitted on briefs to be filed.
" 20, " " " 1017,	Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs et al, passed to Dec. 4.
" 21, " " " 1430,	Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

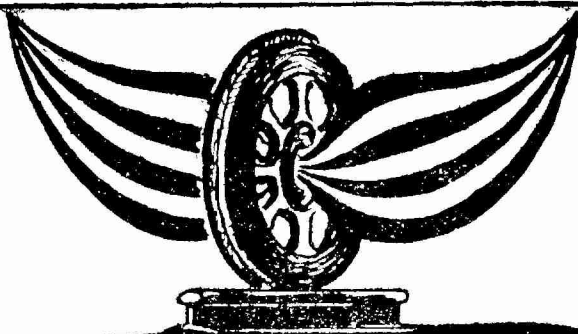
Nov. 18, 1922, Cause No. 1985,	U. S. v. Haimovitch; judgment.
" 18, " " " 1981,	U. S. v. Slegman; judgment.
" 20, " " " 1949,	Robert L. Stevens v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; judgment for plaintiff.
" 21, " " " 1976,	U. S. v. Franklin; order.
" 21, " " " 1980,	U. S. v. Stovall & Gillen; order of dismissal.
" 21, " " " 1971,	U. S. v. Padon; judgment.

Assignments for Hearing:

Nov. 27, 1922, 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1396, Weeks v. Esso Co. of China.
" 28, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc.
Dec. 4, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.
Jan. 2, 1923, 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1179, C. H. Wong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
" 3, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1473, The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club.
" 3, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1810, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club.
" 4, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star Steamship Corporation.
" 4, " 9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1355, Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 14, 1922, Cause No. 1412,	In re Ellen S. Nordstrom's estate; affidavit of publication.
" 14, " " " 1856,	In re Katharine C. Mullikin's will; affidavit of publication.
" 14, " " " 1914,	H. A. Emery v. Mamie Emery; affidavit of publication.
" 14, " " " 1913,	In re estate of Paul Edmund Dailey; affidavit of publication.
" 14, " " " 1917,	In re estate of Horace W. Houlding; affidavit of publication.
" 14, " " " " " " "	The Kearny Company, Inc.; articles of incorporation.
" 15, " " " 1339,	Thos. W. Simmons & Co. Inc. v. Roy W. Gilmore; stipulation.
" 15, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; affidavit; motion; notice.
" 15, " " " 1773,	H. E. Railton & Co. Ltd. v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co. Inc., plaintiff's brief.
" 15, " " " 1981,	U. S. v. Slegman; complaint.
" 15, " " " 1982,	U. S. v. Swan; complaint.
" 15, " " " 1983,	In re application of Sidney A. Moss for admission to the bar; petition.
" 15, " " " 1974,	U. S. v. Antido; final commitment issued.
" 16, " " " 1105,	A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. U. S. Trading Corporation; memorandum brief of plaintiffs.
" 16, " " " 1980,	U. S. v. Stovall and Gillen; marshal's return of warrant; bonds.
" 16, " " " 1929,	Rodger & Haskell v. Steele; notice of lien.
" 16, " " " 1976,	U. S. v. Franklin; motion.
" 17, " " " 1979,	Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. v. Theyken; marshal's return of summons; affidavit; writ of attachment issued.
" 17, " " " 1984,	U. S. v. Young; affidavit; warrant issued.
" 17, " " " 1606,	Kamorovsky v. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. et al.; plaintiff's brief.
" 17, " " " 1862,	Percy R. Moore v. Jay Elmont et al; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1473,	Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1430,	The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. v. E. Beeks; motion.
" 17, " " " 1179,	C. H. Wong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1351,	Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star Steamship Corp'n; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1355,	Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc. v. Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1810,	Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. The Liberty Club; notice of motion.
" 17, " " " 1965,	U. S. v. Theyken; final commitment issued.
" 18, " " " 1985,	U. S. v. Haimovitch; complaint.
" 18, " " " 1856,	Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; notice.
" 20, " " " 1032,	Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; depositions; exhibits; notice.
" 20, " " " 1848,	Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd & Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; affidavit of publication.
" 20, " " " 1860,	Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; consent to dismiss.
" 20, " " " 1983,	In re application of Sidney A. Moss for admission to the bar; report and motion.
" 21, " " " 1987,	In re George A. Heyburn's will; depositions.
" 21, " " " 1988,	Ida Trautvach v. Charles A. King; petition.
" 21, " " " 1957,	Henry Jory v. U. S. Steel Products Co.; answer.
" 21, " " " 1849,	Edward Johnson v. Margaret T. Crane; answer.
" 21, " " " 1939,	Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co.; affidavit; motion; notice.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Ex-press	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	Night Ex-press R. S.
Shanghai North d.	7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d.												10.15	5.50	
Nanshang d.	7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East d.											P.M.L.	13.35	P.M.L.	
Soochow d.	8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.											14.00		9.14	
Wusih d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		2.38	Tientsin Central d.											14.10		10.00	
Changchow d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		3.42	Do. d.											14.20		10.00	
Tanyang d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				5.34	Tsinanfu d.											T.P.L.	22.21	T.P.L.	
Chinkiang d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				7.20	Hsuehowfu d.										11 day	6.31	11 day	5.28	
Nanking d.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				9.30	Pukow d.											14.30		16.15	
Pukow d.					17.05							11.40	Nanking d.											15.00	16.15	23.00	
Hsuehowfu d.					18.07							13.25	Chinkiang d.											15.10	16.15	0.52	
Tsinanfu d.					19.35							15.16	Tanyang d.											15.20	16.15	2.41	
Tientsin Central d.					20.02							16.16	Changchow d.											15.30	16.15	3.53	
Do. d.												17.15	Wusih d.											15.40	16.15	4.38	
Tientsin East d.												18.15	Soochow d.											15.50	16.15	6.26	
Do. d.												19.15	Nanking d.											16.00	16.15	6.50	
Peking d.												20.05	Shanghai North d.											16.10	16.15		

Wosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Wosung Forts—Down

Wosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientsin d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientsin d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North d.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Wosung Forts d.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkon—Down

(Main Line)

Zahkon to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Ex-press	2nd & 3rd	Fast	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	2nd & 3rd	Fast	Local	Night Ex-press
Shanghai North dep.		8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45		19.15	Zahkon d.			7.15		8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Jessfield dep.		8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05		19.30	Hangchow d.			7.40		9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Blocawel dep.		8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13		19.36	Changan d.			8.29		10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
L'hw Junction dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30		19.50	Yehzah d.			9.00		11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Shanghai South dep.		8.05	9.05	13.25	15.45	18.00	19.20	Kashling d.			7.30		12.50	16.24		20.24
Lunghwa Junction arr.		8.55	9.55	13.45	16.05	18.18	19.38	Kashal d.			8.02		13.26	16.52		20.46
Sungkiang dep.		9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42		20.29	Sungkiang d.			9.15		14.42	17.49		21.42
Kashal dep.		10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47		21.16	Lunghwa Junction d.	8.37	10.37	11.57	13.57	16.07	18.42		22.28
Kashling dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16			21.46	Shanghai South d.	8.55	10.55	11.55	14.15	16.25	19.00		22.45
Yehzah dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56			22.17	L'hw Junction d.		10.34	11.32		15.50	18.40		22.22
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35			22.51	Jessfield d.		10.43	11.40		15.59	18.49		22.30
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50			23.45	Blocawel d.		10.51	11.46		16.06	18.56		22.36
Zahkon arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10			24.00	Shanghai North d.		11.05	12.00		16.20	19.10		22.50

Konsenchiao to Zahkon

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkon to Konsenchiao

Konsenchiao dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkon dep.	8.10	10.18	12.25	15.05	17.30	19.50	22.10
Kenshangmun dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow dep.	8.30	10.38	12.45	15.25	17.45	20.05	22.25
Hangchow dep.	7.37	9.37		14.17		17.57		Kenshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.57	15.37	17.57	20.17	22.37
Zahkon arr.	7.55	9.55		14.35		18.15		Konsenchiao arr.	8.55	11.00	13.10	15.50	18.10	20.30	22.50

R. Restaurant Car